DIAMOND FROM THE SKY
AT
[redacted] END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 169 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co., will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with.

MACKINON, MACKENZIE & Co.,

Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck pasengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

GOOLAM MOHIDIN MASTER.
65, Meadows St, Fort,
BOMBAY.

LARGE AND UNIQUE COLLECTION OF ANTIQUE INDIAN AND ORIENTAL CURIOS, CHINAWARE, WEAPONS, SWORDS, DAGGERS, PISTOLS, GURKHA KUKRI GUNS.

Old and rare Indian hand-paintings, and books, old and new Persian large size carpets, shawls, embroideries, brassware, painting on ivory, silverware, jewellery, and Jade and Agget crystal snuff bottles curios, old wood carved furniture.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls.

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.

Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.

V. P. Charges, annas four extra.

SOLE AGENTS:

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co.

Market, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars rogarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches:

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sums accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons.	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS. BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.

Mandvi Branch and Sandhurst Road Branch

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

THE
BHARAT INSURANCE Co. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

Branches and Agencies:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Sukkur, Ajmer, Karachi, Bombay, Lucknow, Nagpur, Bankipur, Poona, Mangalore, Calcutta, Bangalore.

Funds exceed .. .. .. Rs. 25,00,000
Surplus about .. .. .. „ 1,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, Female lives insured etc.

Pushing Agents wanted all over India.

Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

K. C. VIDYARTTI,
Manager.

LALA MORARI LAL,
Representative Bharat Insurance Co., Ltd.,
501, Hornby Road,
Opposite to Whiteaway & Laidlaw,
Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Funds exceed ..... Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceed ..... Rs. 36,00,000
Annual Income exceeds.. Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.

Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & Co.,
Managers.

ALL INDIA
United Insurance Co., Ltd.

Started in 1906 under the Chairmanship of
SIR PHEROJESHAH M. MEHTA.

The only Indian Company doing both life and fire business.

AGENTS WANTED
in all Principal Cities.

M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS.,
Secretaries.

Chief Agents:
Messrs. DALVI & SONS,
31-35, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS OVER	CLAIMS PAID OVER
Rs. 5,50,00,000	Rs. 5,00,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTIAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR.
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA!

FOR
ANY THING FASHIONABLE
in Chinese, Japanese, French and English Silk Piece Goods, Art Embroidery Work, etc.

A VISIT TO OUR SHOW ROOMS
will more than pay your trouble and will get you a chance to select your requirements from quite a variety of up-to-date articles.

AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LADIES.

Are you downhearted?
because you drew no prize
in the WAR LOAN LOTTERY?

Here is an ANTIDOTE.

Pay a visit to our **SILK EMPORIUM**, famous for the genuineness and superiority of all articles of Silk Piece-goods, Embroidery, Scarfs, Linen goods, etc., etc., and **WONDERFULLY LOW PRICES** due to the fact that we are pioneers in the line and our experience and resources are unequalled.

Whatever you buy will be a **REAL BARGAIN.**
Whatever you see will be a **TREAT.**

KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists,
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH INSTANT, AT 3 P.M. (S. T.).

IMPORTANT TO GAS FITTING MERCHANTS.

On FRIDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Princess Street, Haroon Building, by order of Messrs. V. D. and Co., the entire stock-in-trade of their shop, such as brass elbows, brass sockets, brass nipples, brass diminishers, brass union male, brass union female, brass nozzles, brass T., brass main cocks, brass pillar cocks, iron thread nipples, brass caps, liver cocks, liver plugs, brass pendant bodies, brass pipe clips, bolt joints, regulators, brass adaptors, ceiling plates, brass chains, chimneys, globes, gas fans, opal globes, burners, compass pipes, fancy globes, street lamps globes, enamelled chimneys, enamelled reflectors, opal shades, gem straight mantles, aluminium shades, cut door lamps, wire frames, inverted burners, brackets, table stands, gas rings, illumination pipes, dyes, cutters, various types of instruments, etc., etc.

The above goods are on view.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July, 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
21, Medows Street.

SALE OF HIGH CLASS DECORATIVE PORCELAIN, SATSUMA, IVORY, BRASS AND BRONZWARE, ENAMELLED CLOISONNE AND LACQUEREDWARE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of July, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at their Sales Room, 21, Medows Street, a choice assortment of Japanese Works of art consisting of satsuma vases boxes, miniature tea pots, bowls, decorative porcelain, vases and incense burners in variety, large wall plates, large jars, flower bowls, animal figures and figures of Japanese deities brass and bronze braziers, enamelled cloisonne ware, lacquered writing desks, one lacquered four-fold screen inlaid with mother of pearls, carved ivory figures and pagodas.

The goods will be on view two days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of an immoveable property situate at Girgaum Back Road advertised for sale on Wednesday the 18th July by order of the mortgagees is POSTPONED until further notice.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th July 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF CANVAS BELTING, DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Company, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S.S. "City of Exeter."

10 packages canvas and balata belting damaged by sea water as follows:—

582ft. 2in. by 3 Ply.
550ft. 6in. by 4 Ply.
528ft. 6in. by 5 Ply.
561ft. 6in. by 4 Ply.
550 ft. 6in. by 4 Ply.
575ft. 4in. by 3 Ply.
515ft. 5in. by 3 Ply.
556ft. 3in. by 3 Ply.
552 ft. 3in. by 3 Ply.
536ft. 3in. by 4 Ply.
577 ft. 2in by 3 Ply.
549 ft. 2½in. by 3 Ply.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE SALE OF FLANNEL SHIRTINGS AND GREY FLANNEL.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 18th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms on account of the Underwriters.

Ex. S. S. "City of Exeter."

Nos. 5605, 5612 and 5654/5 equal to 4 cases Flannel Shirtings slightly damaged.

No. 6648 1 case Plain Grey Flannel slightly damaged.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CAR.

On SATURDAY the 28th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms by order of the owner:—

1 25—30 H.P. 4 cylinder, 8 seated Richard Brazer Motor car, low tention magneto, direct drive, new tyres, tubes etc in working order.

BENNETT & Co.,

Bombay, 17th July, 1917.

A. S. MOLOOBHOY & CO.

CONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS.

Have on hand a stock of galvd. black and steam pipes with fittings, stay boiler and hydraulic tubes, lead, brass and copper pipes, gunmetal steam wheel valves, ball and other cocks, English leather and hair belting, well pumps, etc.

Price on application.

229 & 231, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 2 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 8 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local — — — Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country — — Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly, quarterly or monthly Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

PLEASE order Rainy season and Cold weather vegetable and flower seeds and plants, etc., etc., from THE OUDH SEED STORES, LUCKNOW. Catalogue, Post free.

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dentist to His Majesty's Forces, Largest Dental Practice, East of Suez. Dr. CARR, D.D.S., DENTAL SURGEON, 107, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY (OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER, OVER FRENCH BANK).

Dr. Carr desires to intimate to the Residents of Bombay that he is still able to maintain the lowest fees in India for the highest grade English and American Painless Dentistry. Large contracts for dental materials having been entered into before the war, make it possible to maintain the present prices. (Other Dentists and small buyers have now to pay 50 and 60 per cent. more for their materials and their charges have gone up accordingly.)

Latest methods in fitting perfect artificial teeth mounted on Gold, Silver, Vulcanite, etc.

FULL SETS UPPER OR LOWER FROM Rs. 50. Teeth without plates, Gold Crown, Bar and Bridge work. Teeth permanently filled with Gold, Porcelain and Amalgam (Painless).

Absolutely painless extractions. By his celebrated anaesthetic from one to 20 teeth may be extracted at a single sitting without the slightest pain also by Gas, Ether and Chloroform.

PYORRHOEA and other diseases of the mouth treated by the latest successful methods.

Dr. Carr is personally in attendance and guarantees all work.

Twenty years' experience in Europe, Asia and America.

Hours: Week days, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Sundays, 10 to 12 noon.

DR. CARR, D. D. S.
107, ESPLANADE ROAD.

MISCELLANEOUS

DR. CARR, D.D.S., Dental Surgeon, 1 Esplanade Road, (opposite Clock Tower, over French Bank), Fort, Bombay, personally in attendance and guarantees all work.
Hours 9 to 7.
Sunday 10 to 12 noon.
Moderate fees. 8292

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN to win absolutely free, WAR BONDS and CASH CERTS. All that they need to do is to go this week to the Olympia, Sandhurst Road, at 7: 8-45 or 10-30 p.m. any night. View the most delectable spectacle and preserve their tickets until Prize-drawing day. 8917.

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

B. S. A. PUCCA PATH RACERS, the machine which has been the top notch in cycle racing world. Rs. 200. Only a few received. WELLINGTON CYCLISTS, Bombay and Poona. 9

EDUCATIONAL.

COMMENCED 1st July-B. G. DESAI'S MATRICULATION CLASS, English, Mathematics. Meets Daily (7-30 to 9 a.m.), CHANDA RAMJEE GIRLS' SCHOOL, Bombay, Ladies admitted. 8960

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Solicitor's MANAGING CLERK, who can influence business. Good prospects. Apply to Box No. 971, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8902

RETIRED BRITISH SOLDIER REQUIRED for European business House in Bombay. Salary Rs. 90. Apply Box No. 988, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8957

INDIAN PLUMBERS—Required with experience of Lead burning. For full particulars of salary, etc. apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. PARRY & Coy., Box No. 12, Madras. 8946

WANTED—For a new press factory, a COTTON BALING PRESS, in complete working order, new or second-hand, with an engine and boiler also with a press and engine house of corrugated sheets. State prices terms, &c., to Messrs. C. K. VOHORA & Co., 339, Abdul Rehman Street, Bombay No. 3. 8913

ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT required at once, thoroughly conversant with modern commercial accounts, especially for Engineering Works. Also PRIMER COST CLERKS, up to date in modern works cost. Give references, history, age and salary required. To J. W. WAINWRIGHT, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., Roorkee. 8957

WANTED—for Field Service Mesopotamia and East Africa, for duty with the Supply and Transport Corps CLERKS, AGENTS, TALLY CLERKS and TREASURERS. Agents and Treasurers are required to lodge Rs. 500 as Security Deposit either in cash or Government Promissory notes. Pay of clerks and treasurers Rs. 50 per mensem 50 per cent in addition when proceeding on Field Service. Pay of Tally clerks and Agents Rs. 75 and Rs. 40 per mensem respectively, 50 per cent in addition when proceeding on Field Service and other usual concessions. Applications with copies of testimonials should be submitted immediately to the Asst. DIRECTOR of SUPPLIES and TRANSPORT, 6th (Poona) Divisional Area, Poona. Personal interview preferable. 8912.

WANTED

WANTED—A CAPITALIST to start a Motor Service. Capital required Rs. 20,000. Good and sure prospects. Write Box No. 987, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8953

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—PUPILS desirous of appearing in BOOK-KEEPING EXAMINATION only. The Association of Book-Keeping Teachers Examination to be held in August '17. Apply LENTIN'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, 283, Hornby Road. 8947

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 909, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." c266

WANTED—AGENTS for the New Indian Manufacturing Co., for Black Japan Phenyle, Varnish, Tupentine, and Boil oil. Manufacturer: R. G. Poongani. See our Sole Agents: N. MOOLJI & Co., Sandhurst Road, Bhimji Poonji Building, Dongree, Post No. 9. 8744

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—A MOTOR LORRY in running order. For full particulars apply WELLINGTON MEWS, Wodehouse Road. c941

FOR SALE—Half Barrel each, Vacuum's Graphite Grease and Petroleum Jelly. Apply to Box No. 986, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8952

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—Fine Glass-Hand-made stoppered dispensary Bottles of assorted sizes—Cheaper than market prices. Apply Box No. 985, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8949

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEX Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

TO BE LET—A Big upper storied GODOWN, at Dalal Street next to the Share Bazar Hall. The two floored godown is on 311 square yards and there is 100 square yards open space attached to it. Apply Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN, Solicitors, 109, Meadow Street, Fort. 8900 892

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—A BUNGALOW at Bandra No. 45, Kane Road, facing the sea. 8931

TO BE LET—To Hindus only, FLATS on Hughes Road, Choupaty. Apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, Chowpaty Road. 8948

PUBLIC NOTICES

FOR SALE.

RARE CHANCE TO INVESTORS.

A COMPLETE SET of Match Factory Machinery without Engine. In very good order. Open to inspection.
Apply to—
LALA HARKISHEN LAL, B.A.,
Bar.-at-Law,
Ferozepore Road,
LAHORE.
8956

S. S. "CITY OF DELHI."

ARRIVED ON THE 16TH INSTANT.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO as per Bills of Lading. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed and within one week of their being landed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS' AGENCY,
(KIELICK, NIXON & CO.)
Agents.
Home Street, Bombay. 8958

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Churchgate Station, Bombay, upto 12 noon (S.T.), on MONDAY, the 30th July, 1917, for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st March 1917 and 31st August 1917, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge System and Branches.

Forms of tender can be had from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of annas 8/ for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.
Church Gate Station.
14th July, 1917. 8959

NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

WANTED the public building contractors to know that the undersigned undertakes contracts to supply fine red, white and yellow ochres for building colour purposes at very moderate rates.

VASUDEV KESHAV REDKAR,
Contractor.
c/o Nilkant Raghoba Redkar, Teacher, Crawford Market School, Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.
8848.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of Blasting powder 1st., 2nd., and 3rd. grade for the working season of 1917-18, i.e. from 1st October, 1917, to end of May, 1918.

Forms of tender can be had from this office on payment of annas eight per copy on any day except Sundays and holidays.

Tenders with samples of powders should reach this office on or before the 15th of August 1917.

(Sd.) C. B. POOLEY,
Executive Engineer,
8963 Lake Whiting District.

NOTICE.

TO BE LET.

A BUNGALOW on the Chinchpugli Parel Tank Road No. 29, Bombay, on the Hill with the accommodation of 2 Side Rooms, Dining Room, the Middle Hall (Drawing Room) with big Varandas on the front and back with a big Porch on which stands a spacious Bed Room with ten windows on all four sides airy, having a view of Kurla, Mahaluxmi, Bandra, Bombay and all surroundings. The bungalow has got a large garden with a compound of 17,000 yards well furnished with fruit trees, Alphonso Pier Mangoes etc., flowers of varieties with pots. A small double storied open air tea house, kitchen, stable accommodating 3 horses carriages and sycee, servants outhouses, store rooms, closets and privies. The rent will be Rs. 225 per month including the use of fruits and flowers etc. in the compound otherwise Rs. 200 per mensem excluding the use of fruits and flowers. The bungalow belongs to the late Dr Weir who was Health Officer, Bombay Municipality. Please apply to H. H. W. C/o. Messrs. King King & Co., Post Box No. 110, Bombay 8932

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned do hereby inform all concerned that for upwards of 14 years I was doing business in Partnership with my father Mr. Mahommedally Akberally in hardwares and Timber, etc., as local dealers and Government contractors in Military and Civil, P. W. D. holding our shop in 55 and 56, Main Street, Poona Camp.

It is a period of one year, that I have been separated with the partnership of my father and opened a new shop at 1156, Exhibition Road, near Lodi's Baodi, Poona Camp carrying out all my business independently.

TAHERBHOY MAHOMEDALLY.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHARSHEDBAI, widow of the late ADHIAROO FARDOONJI JAMSETJI KHESWALLA alias BODLA, the proving executrix of the last Will and Testament of the said ADHIAROO FARDOONJI JAMSHEDJI KHESWALLA alias BODLA, in the Probate referred to as FARDOONJI JAMSHEDJI KHESWALLA has contracted to sell to our client, Mr. GOVINDJI BHIMJI:

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of the Girgaum Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward C No. 2127, Street Nos. 240-242, and registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 127, Collector's New No. 983, Old Survey No. 93 and New Survey No. 8157, containing by admeasurement 93 4/9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the said Girgaum Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the property of Bhasker Rawji Sonar, on or towards the North by the sweeper's passage and the property herein after secondly described and on or towards the South by the property of Framjee Merwanji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government Pension and Tax land or ground together with messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, on the West side of the Girgaum Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 2128 and Street No. 244 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 127, Collector's New No. 950, Old Survey No. 93 and New Survey No. 8157, and containing by admeasurement 58 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, i.e., on or towards the East by the said Girgaum Road, on or towards the West by the sweeper's passage and the property of Bhasker Raoji Sonar, on or towards the North by a passage and beyond that by the property of Yessodabai, widow of Balaji Canseth and on or towards the South by the sweeper's passage and the property hereinbefore firstly described, and now in the occupation of the said Kharshedbai, widow of the late Fardoonji Jamsedji Kheswalla, and her tenants.

All persons having any right, title, interest, claim or demand in to or upon the said property either by way of mortgage, gift, sale, use, trust, possession, inheritance, reversion, bequest, lease, lien, partnership or otherwise whatsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived and as null and void.

Dated this 16th day of July, 1917.

DAPHTARY, FERREIRA & DIVAN,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
8954

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT COURT AT SURAT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VIII OF 1913 AND THE GULAMBABA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.,
(now in liquidation).

THE CREDITORS of the above mentioned company are required on or before 10th day of August 1917 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their attorney or pleader if any to the Official Liquidators of the said Company and if thereafter required by notice from the Official Liquidators are in person or by their pleaders to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

BALVANTRAO TRIPURASHANKER,
AMRITLAL B. HINGLOHEWALA,
Official Liquidators of
The Goolambaba Spg. and Wg. Co., Limited, (in Liquidation)
8846

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.

POPULAR PICTURE PROGRAMME:

VIOLET MERSEREAU

in

"THE DANGER PATH"

An orphan girl, forced to make her own living, becomes a stage star and has many admirers. One, a rich man, wants to marry her, and in spite of the plots of a jealous society woman he proves his honourable intentions and they make a happy match.

"THE BARFLY"

A make-believe tramp is followed to a fancy dress ball by a real one and they get mixed up, with amusing results. Finally the wife of the sham tramp secures his release from prison.

The latest.

PATHE GAZETTE.

THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

Dr. C. BISON'S SELF-PROTECTOR.

Fills up the lost and destroyed vitality, strengthens the nerves, rebuilds the worn-out constitution, and thus makes the living real from unpleasant and tired life. Re. 2,

AMERICAN MEDICO OFFICE,
92, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT

THIS WEEK COMPLETE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents the World-famous Illusionist

CHUNG LING SOO

& LONDON VARIETY COMPANY.

HALF PRICE MATINEE AT 6 P. M. ON WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY

THURSDAY, 19th AT 6 P.M.

ALL SOO PROGRAMME

2 HOURS CONJURING!

OVER 50 ILLUSIONS!

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR ZANANA PARTIES.

NEXT SUNDAY 22ND, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY

BANDMAN REPERTORY CO., IN NEW PLAYS.

For the Pick of the Pictures

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-30 AND 10 P. M.

EMPIRE CINEMA

Hornby Road, Bori Bunder.

Bombay's Largest and Finest Picture Theatre

? "WHO'S GUILTY" SERIES

"THE LOST PARADISE"

"WHO'S GUILTY" ? SERIES

"The Lost Paradise" is a vivid Problem Drama of the Divorce Laws of America, showing the tragedy of woman being free in one state and bound by Law to a brute husband in another state,

MDSLLE. NAPIERKOWASKA in "SACRIFICE."

"THE THIRST QUENCHERS."

MUTT AND JEFF

"THE THIRST QUENCHERS."

Mutt and Jeff are two of the quaintest characters ever screened.
THE ART OF THE COMEDY CARTOONIST AT ITS HIGHEST FORM!

To-night! To-night!!

AT THE BOMBAY'S LEADING CINEMA

ELDORADO

Lamington Road, North.

Including the Great Spanish Love Serial

"JUSTICE"

OR

BARCELONA AND HER MYSTERIES.

This Week's Episodes the most Startling and Thrilling events.

8000 feet of excitement 8000 feet.

Every foot a Triumph—every Actor a Star.

From Monday at 7 p.m. Show 1 Waterproof every day.

Time: 7, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.

USUAL HALF PRICES.

Look out for Grace Cunard and Francis Ford in the Purple Mask.

TO-NIGHT

"SOLD AT AUCTION"

A Gold-Rooster Play in 5 Parts

Featuring

LOIS MEREDITH

Who played with Cyril Maude in "The Greater Will".

A DRAMA OF INTENSE ACTION

2. "THE GAY WHITE WAY"

Another of Mutt and Jeff Cartoons Delightful and Refreshing.

3. PATHE GAZETTE.

Always Up-to-date.

4. "LUKE'S FIREWORKS FIZZLE."

A Very Amusing Comic.

'IMPERIAL'

"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW"

LAMINGTON ROAD.

7, 8-45 AND 10-30 P.M. DAILY.

MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AND SUNDAY 5 P.M.

POPULAR PRICES.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 13th Vad of Ashad, 1973.
Mahomedan: 26th of Ramjan, 1335.
Parsi: 10th of Bahman, 1286.
Jewish: 27th of Thamuz, 5677.
Sunrise: 6h. 10m.; Sunset: 7h. 19m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS,

Theosophical Societys' Protest Meeting, Cavel St. 6-30 p.m.
Meeting of the Improvement Trust Board 4 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Chung Ling Soo at 9-30, Cinema, at 6-30.
Empire Cinema: 4-30, 6-30 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7-15, 9-0, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Rifles will play a programme of music, this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of the Theosophical Society, Bombay, will be held to-day at 6-30 p.m., at the Morarji Gokaldas Hall, Cavel St., to protest against the internment orders served on Mrs. Annie Besant and Messrs. G. S. Arundale and B. P. Wadia.

A RETIRING TELEGRAPH SERVANT.

On Sunday, the members of the Indian Telegraph Department presented a farewell address at the Luso-Indiano Hall, Dabul to Mr. Ganpatrao A. Desai, Senior supervising clerk of the Traffic Branch, Bombay office who retires after a service of 34 years. There was a large gathering present. An address was presented to him along with a golden ring.

FIRE IN A HOUSE.

A fire broke out early in the morning on Monday on the ground floor of a house in Gunbow Street. On the ground floor there was a washing company's business carried on by one Bomanji Maneckji. The fire was at once put out by the Fort fire engine. The damage is estimated at Rs. 500. The cause of the fire is attributed to an overheated lamp.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Seven attacks and eight deaths occurred from plague on Monday, Kamatipura reporting one attack, Khetwadi, Girgaum, Parel and Sion, one attack and one death each, Mahalakshmi, two attacks and two deaths, Chukla and Parsi Fever Hospital, each one death. There were two attacks of small-pox and cholera was absent. The total number of deaths was 95 as compared with 71 on the corresponding day of last year and 57 of 1915.

JUST RECEIVED A FEW COPIES OF

JAPAN DIRECTORY FOR 1917.

Sir,

The above is a publication of the Japan Gazette Co., Ltd., and the 1917 edition will be fiftieth issue. The usefulness of the publication and the popularity which it enjoys may be gauged from the long life of the Directory. It gives you as nothing else than the names and address and description of every line of business men in Japan and following places. As only a limited number of copies are printed year after year just enough to meet the growing demand, intending purchasers are advised to send their orders early.

Shidzuoka,	Shimonoseki,
Kyoto,	Oska,
Nagoza,	Nagasaki,
Hokkaido,	Tokyo,
Kobe,	Yokohama &
Formosa,	other places.

Price of each copy is Rs. 14.

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MADRAS.

Awarded Gold and Silver Medals at Indian Industrial Exhibitions.

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BATLIWALLA'S Ague Mixture (Big) or Ague Pills, Price Re. 1.

Batliwalla's Balamrut, the Tonic for Children and Weak Persons. Price, Re. 1.

Other famous preparations are:—BATLIWALLA'S Genuine Quinine Tablets, Grs. I and II each, in Bottles of 100 each. AGUE MIXTURE. (Small) 8 As. CHOLEROL for Cholera and Diarrhoea and Vomiting. Re. 1. TOOTH POWDER 4 As. TONIC PILLS (Embiral Brand) for Pale People and Nervous Breakdown, Rs. 1-8. RINGWORM OINTMENT for Ringworm, Dhobies' Itch etc.,

Price Aq. 4.

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Dr. H. L. Batliwalla Sons & Co.

LIMITED.

Worli Laboratory, Bombay

Telegraphic Address:—BATLIWALA.

WORLI BOMBAY.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS V. B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C. (A TEAM.)

This match was played on the New Hindu C. C.'s ground, Esplanade Maidan, on Saturday and resulted in a draw.

B. B. & C. I. RY. C. C. (A. TEAM).

R K Telang 1, Fido 3, Balu 20, Contractor 4, Shetlar 5, Colabawalla 27, Antia 13, Kaikini 19, Kirtikar 11, Telang D K 9 (not out), Polishwalla 19, extras 16. Total 147.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

Pupala 22, M B Rao 8, Y A Madan 2, Ganpat 42, B G Rane 29 (not out), Kamat 1, B A Talpade 0, K N Madan 5 (not out), Y S Dighe, Y A Naik, G B Dewoolkar, did not bat, extras 24. Total (for 7 wkts) 133.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE V. E. D. SASSOON & CO.'S C. C.

This match was played on the Oval on Saturday, the 14th instant, between Elphinstone College Gymkhana "B" Team and E. D. Sassoon and Company's Cricket Club, and resulted in a win for the latter by 50 runs.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE.

MacMullan 30, Unvalla 12, M J Desai 2, Padukone 22, Tarapore 0, Bilpodiwalla 2, Santoke 1, Giddani 3, J B Desai 0, Mugaoka 0, Samarth 0, extras 14. Total 86.

E. D. SASSOON & CO.

R Goculdas 10, M E Netscher 8, S Moore 8, G D Silas 15, M D Pai 6, M K Jadhav 29, A M Chinoy 9, I F Meyers 0, R Isaac 23, (not out), E B Fernandez 15, J S Cohen 2, extras 11. Total 136.

THE BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS V. TELUGU FRIENDS UNION C. C.

This match was played on B. Y. C.'s ground, Esplanade Maidan, on Sunday, and resulted in the B. Y. C., winning by 41 runs and 6 wickets.

Scores:—

TELUGU FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

Kalewar Y S 0, Pupala S K 0, Setla M S 0, Kodel 0, Paknath 1, Lamge S C 36, Erram 10, Deipel 2 (not out), Kalewar D S 0, Kasulwar 5, Khandre 1, extras 13. Total 68.

BOMBAY YOUNG CRICKETERS.

V M Jayakar 17, M B Rao 10, Y S Dighe 16, G B Kothare 29 (not out), Pathare 18, B G Rane 5 (not out), K N Madan, D N Dewoolkar, A S Dharadhar, G B Dewoolkar, V S Lele, did not bat, extras 14. Total (for 5 wkts) 109.

THE RADIANT C.C. V. CHITRAPUR C. C.

This match was played on Sunday at the Cross Maidan, when the game resulted in a win for the Chitrapur C. C. by 3 runs. Scores:—

Chitrapur C. C.	61
Radiant C. C.	58

DAIWADNYA C. C. V. C. K. PRABHU C. C.

A match was played between the Daiwadnya Cricket Club and the C. K. Prabhu C. Club on Sunday, the 15th instant, on the Esplanade Maidan. It resulted in a win for the Daiwadnya Cricket Club by 26 runs.

The Daiwadnya Cricket Club	83
The C. K. Prabhu C. Club	57

TWASTA KASAR C. C. V. SIXTEEN STARS C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday between the Twasta Kasar Cricket Club and the Sixteen Stars Cricket Club, on the Esplanade Maidan and resulted in a draw in favour of Twasta Kasar Cricket Club. Scores:—

Twasta Kasar C. C. ... (for 5 wkts)	107
Sixteen Stars C C	123

ZINGARI CLUB V. R. G. A. (COLABA.)

This match was played at Colaba on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Zingari Team. Scores:—

ZINGARI CLUB.

Anderson 48, Lynn 17, Moseley (not out) 46, Forbes 9, Luxa 1, Hinchcliffe 32, Harwood 10, Riley (not out) 9, extras 10. Total (for 6 wkts) 182.

R. G. A. C. CLUB.

Toft 3, Farmer 21, Hasnell 0, Dean 19, Major Cudlip 20, Lt Pratt-Barlow 27, Capt Curtis 4, Antingham 12, Pollett 1, Trentam and Jones (not out) 0, extras 12. Total 117.

THE YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION C. C. V. THE ROYAL C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Young Friends' Union C. C. by 80 runs. The scores:—

THE YOUNG FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

R K Dighe 5, Mali A G 2, Rajapurkar 5, Pawaskar 2, Shiwalkar 0, Vartak 19, Chachad V P 57, Chachad A P 1, Sukhatankar 4, Sawant (not out) 6, Naik 0, extras 5. Total 97.

THE ROYAL C. C.

Kothare 0, Jayakar A V 1, Jayakar D N 0, Nawalkar 5, Dharadhar (not out) 3, Ranjit 0, Jayakar Y K 0, Kirtikar S R 4, More 3, Kirtikar Y V 0, Vagal 0, extra 1. Total 17.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 16.

Jute mill shares opened easier on reports being current that the Secretary of State's drawings were to be reduced on Tuesday. But some recovery subsequently took place and it was not thought that curtailment of drawings at this time of the year will have much injurious effect. A fair volume of business was reported in coal shares the tone of which is keeping quite steady. Miscellaneous securities continued to attract attention for investment account. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bengal 795, 800; Bengal Giridih 23-14, 24, 24-4; Bhalgora 37-12, 38; Burra Dhemo 12-4, 12-10; East Indian 42, 42-8; Jainty Central 16-4; Jumoni 10; Ondal (ord) 16-8, 16-12; Phularitand 8-4, 8-8; Sowardih 16-8, 16-12; Singaran B 12-12; Western 16-8, 16-12.

Jute:—Alliance (ord) 400; Auckland (ord) 242, 233, 235 s.l.; Barnagore (ord) 93, 94; Belvedere (ord) 422, 425, 437-8; Belvedere (pref) 117-8; Clive (ord) 171-4, 168-8, 167, 169 to 172-8, 171, 172-8, 174, 172, 171-8; Empire (ord) 43, 43-8 s.l.; Fort Willfam (ord) 186, 190, 187; Hooghly (pref) 14-4; Kamarhatty (ord) 240, 245; Kanknarrah (ord) 452, 455 to 460 s.l.; Kelvin (ord) 575, 578 s.l.; Lawrence (ord) 367, 369 s.l.; Northbrook (ord) 39-4, 39-8 s.l.; 38, 38-8, 38-12; Soorah (ord) 152 s.l.; Standard (ord) 415, 422, 425; Union (ord) 535, 540.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo Oriental Steam 51-8 p; Alliance Bank (pref) 99, 100 x.d.; Bank of Bengal 1,465, 1,470; Calcutta City Flour 12-4, 12-8; Burn and Co. 7 per cent. (pref) 116; Carew Sugar (ord) 96; Bengal Aerating Gas Factory 142; Great India Phosphate 6 to 7 p; Kulang Rubber 10, 10-4; Titaghar Paper (ord) 143, 144; Triton Insurance 63, 64-8; Muir Mills (pref) 50.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-10 to Rs. 67 and small lots were done at 67-6 to Rs. 67-10.

HIGH COURT.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING AND RAPE.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS IN ALL

(Before Justice Kajiji.)

King-Emperor v. Dullekhan Alijan.

The accused was charged with having in May 1917 at Bombay committed rape on one Chuni, a Mahomedan girl of about 10 years of age at Bombay.

Mr. H. P. Dustoor appeared for the Crown. Mr. Azad and Mr. Rafiudin Munshi appeared for the accused.

The Jury returned a verdict of guilty by a majority of 8 to 1. His Lordship said he would pass sentence on the accused after the verdict in the next case which was against the same accused and in which he was charged with abducting Nawabbibi from Rampur and causing hurt to her. When this case was called on the accused pleaded guilty to both the charges, and prayed for mercy.

His Lordship in sentencing the accused said that he was found guilty of a very serious offence by the jury. Society ought to be rid of men of his type who were responsible for the ruin of innocent girls and women. Under the circumstances his Lordship felt that he would not be doing his duty if he sentenced the accused to anything less than a term of seven years' rigorous imprisonment on the charge of rape. On the charge of kidnapping and simple hurt on both of which the accused pleaded guilty, he was sentenced to terms of seven years and one year's rigorous imprisonment respectively.

All the sentences to run concurrently.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MURDER OF A BRAHMIN WIDOW.

ACCUSED SENTENCED TO DEATH.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

Namdeo Govinda and five others v. The King Emperor.

These were joint appeals against the decision of Mr. C. C. Dutt, Additional Sessions Judge of Dhulia.

In this case the six accused were charged with the murder of one Brahmin widow Yeshoda for the sake of her property. They were found guilty of the offence charged and were all sentenced to death under section 302 Indian Penal Code.

The case for the prosecution was that one Balkrishna who was one of the co-accused, was in criminal intimacy with the deceased Yeshoda. Balkrishna for some time before the murder had been trying to get Yeshoda to make over to him in part her moveable and immoveable property. She was unwilling to do so. Thereupon Balkrishna and his friends conspired to do away with her and remove her moveable property. At the time of the murder Durgabai, the mother of Yeshoda was staying with her. She was decoyed to another village under a false pretext. Yeshoda was alone in the house and the accused went there and put a rope round her neck and strangled her. She cried 'ai' once and struggled for a moment and died. After the murder the body was put in a gunny bag and was removed in a cart to Lilha, where the gunny bag was thrust in a millet stack and set fire to. The accused then ran away. The body in the burning stack was found the next day. The police were on the spot. There was found a rope charred in part round the neck and bits of gunny sticking to the body. The accused were arrested and were after trial convicted as stated above.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments acquitted the accused No. 3 Shahadu Jang as there was no evidence to bring home the charge on him. The sentences of other accused were confirmed.

Mr. Kaji Kabrudin with Mr. Y. V. Bhomdarkar appeared for accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6.

Mr. S. R. Gokhale appeared for the third accused.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF JULY, 1917.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORTS CAUSES.

26-17.—Vachha & Co., Khemraj Shrikissondas v. Nahabirprasad Asaram & ors, Part Heard, 10-4-17.

156-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navin. Co. Ltd. v. Cacavakane Thiruveagad Swann Naidu.

247-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian and Peninsular Steam Navn. Co. Ltd v. S C Banarji.

80-17.—Surajmal & Co., Suraj Karan Chandanmal v. Sahebram Surajmal a firm.

81-17.—Surajkkaran Chandanmal v. Gorokhram Sadhuram a firm.

2303-17.—Tyabji D & Co., Joshi Harjibhai Mohanji Sha v. Dalsukhbhai Fulchand, M B Chothia.

256-17.—Mans H M & Co., S W Pilgaokar v. Mahadev Ramchandra Dharap.

301-17.—Malvi M R & Co., Jaswantrai & Co. Ltd. v. Ganeshdas Bahadurmal a firm.

322-17.—Wadia G & Co., Moorhdhar Shivlal v. Harilal Mohanlal Kothari.

516-17.—Captain & V, Hirji Jetha & Co. a firm v. Vedu Changad.

521-17.—Payne & Co., The Prospect Mills, Limited v. Badrinarayen Malarn a firm.

528-17.—Kanga & S, Nihalchand Gurmukhari v. Chimanlal Anantram Devda.

529-17.—Kanga & S, Nihalchand Gurmukhrai v. Ramchandra Jainarayen & anr.

532-17.—Dubash & Co., Ramgopal Madhuprasad a firm v. Bhaoomal Ghairam a firm.

535-17.—Bhimji & Co., Shrinivasdas Sitaram Bavri v. Ladhuram Pokarmal & ors.

537-17.—Dikshit D & P, Kissonchand Jeetmal v. Chunilal Shivraj & anr.

538-17.—Dikshit D & P, Kissonchand Jeetmal v. Chhoglal Chaturbhoy.

539-17.—Amin & Desai, Manecklal Kalidas a firm v. Narrottamdas Jamnadas.

554-17.—Purnanand & Co., Pranshanker Dayashankar a firm v. Basil Norman Laug as official Assigner.

555-17.—Khandvalla & Co., Kupaji Drulaji & Co., a firm v. Memon Haji Abubakar Haji Cassam Patel.

569-17.—Sham M & H. Dr. Hari Maman Phat v. The Gaekavad Surgar Works & Distillery Co., Ld., Daphtary F & D.

591-17.—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Lala Rama & Co., a firm v. T D D Gillespie Dubash & Co.

605-17.—Mehta D & L. Ismail Mahomed & anr v. Messrs. E S Abdulkayrun a firm, Payne & Co.

607-17.—Mehta D & L, Mistry Sulleman Jaffer v. Asiatbai widow Mulla & Mulla.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

COMPLAINT AGAINST A SERVICE SECURING AGENCY PROPRIETOR.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Inspector Kilwin of the C. I. D. charged Ramdas Shantaram Gangoli, proprietor of the International Commercial Bureau and Service Securing Bureau, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 300, belonging to one Appa Chintaman Mahasker. Mr. P. Vijaiker, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that in answer to an advertisement in a local paper the complainant applied for the post of manager to the accused and on the 3rd August, 1916 he was given the post, his salary being fixed at Rs. 70 per month. At that time the accused had his office at Lamington Road and besides the complainant two others were employed there as clerks. The complainant was required to pay to the accused Rs. 300 as security deposit, and the accused passed a receipt for the amount. As the complainant received no pay for two months he left the service on the 30th October and asked for the return of the security money, but the accused put him off from time to time. The complainant then fell ill and sent his brother to the accused to get the money but he was also put off. Subsequently the complainant went for a change, and on his return he found that the accused had removed his office to Hornby Road. The police were then informed and they traced the accused to New Queen's Road and arrested him. When arrested, the accused could not produce the amount.

Mr. Vijaiker produced Rs. 300 in Court and said that the money was all along with the accused and that he had not misappropriated it.

His Worship after reading the receipt passed by the accused to the complainant, held that as the amount was to be returned with interest at five per cent. per annum the accused had a right to make use of the money and as he produced the money he could not be held guilty. His worship had his sympathy with the complainant and regretted that the accused did not come within the clutches of the law. The accused was discharged and the case was ordered to be struck off as one of mistake of facts.

DRUNKARD KNOCKED DOWN BY A PASSING GHARRY

Dr. W. Nunan held an inquest on the body of J. Manoel Lobo, a painter aged 40. The accused was found by a policeman lying on the Chira Bazar Road. He was drunk and stated he had been knocked down by a passing carriage. He died in the G. T. Hospital on Sunday. A post mortem examination was held and it was found that the death was due to internal injuriies, which might have been caused by a passing carriage.

The jury returned a verdict of death from internal injuries.

A LABOURER'S SUICIDE.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of Ramji Thaku, a labourer aged 30. The deceased's wife had arrived in Bombay recently and was living with her aunt in Kumbharwada, where the deceased went on Friday last quite drunk and wanted to take his wife with him. This was refused and the next day she went to another relation's house where the deceased again went and made enquiries. He then sat outside the house murmuring and swallowed something; after a time he was taken to the J. J. Hospital as he became unconscious, and it was ascertained there that he was suffering from opium poisoning. He died there subsequently. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ITALIAN RED CROSS FUND.

The Excelsior Theatres Syndicate, Bombay, have handed over to the Delegate of the Italian Red Cross Society, Bombay, a sum of Rs. 725-1-0 being the nett proceeds realized from the performance given on the night of 29th ultimo in aid of the Italian Red Cross Fund. Further donations were also received from Mr. R. P. Scott, Bombay, (through Mr. J. E. Casal), Rs. 15-0-0; and Miss Bhikheji L. Palunkote, (Bombay), Rs. 48-0-0.

616-17.—N C Dalal, Kuverji Jivandas a firm v. Meghji Kaya.

620-17.—Dikshet D & P, Virji Dharsi & Co. a firm v. Lakhmidas Jetha.

650-17.—Craigie B & C, Papamal Choonilal v. The Bombay Safe Deposit Co., Ld. & anr, Crawford B & Co.

416-17.—Kanga & S, Tarachand Murledhar a firm v. Inderprasad Gopichand a firm.

FOR DISMISSAL.

298-17.—Mulla & M, Munchershaw Dadabhoy Sithna Rutttonji v. Dorabji Gadially, Little & Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1134-16.—Mehta D & L, Jethalal Govindlal v. Chhaganlal Jamnadas and ors, Jamsetji R and D, Daphtary F and D, Captain and V, Posponement.

272-14.—Matu J & M, Madhowji Ramji & ors v. Bai Bhikinji widow, Sam M & H.

959-16.—Soonderdas & Co., Dwarkdas Lallubhai & ors, v. Kesarbai widow & anr, Wadia G & Co.

1186-15.—Matu J & M, The National Finance & Comd Corpn Ld. v. Haji Ahmed biin Haji Mussar Alkare, Moti & D, Moti J & M.

1360-16.—Jehangir & S, Jugjiwan Nathubhai The firm of A J Boltoi & Co., Payne & Co.

1374-16.—Mehta D & L, Bhagerathibai widow v. Narrottam Runchodji & ors, Purnanand & Co.

102-17.—Madh K & Ch, Waghji Ramdas & anr v. Cooverji Madon, Purnanand & Co.

193-17.—M B Chothia Munchershaw B Chothia v. Nagoji Haji Ismail Haji Isakchand, Mansuklal & Co.

182-17.—Edg G W & Co., Bai Jadav widow v. Dharamsi Meghji, Tyabji D & Co.

190-17.—Edg. G W & Co., Thakaredas Bhagwandas v. Dharamsi Meghji, Tyabji D & Co.

258-17.—Patell & Eze., Maneckshaw Dadabhoy Sethna v. Abdulla Mana, Captain & V.

239-17.—Motichand & D, Messrs. Ratilal Keshavji, a firm v. Messrs. K H Joshi & Co., a firm, Mehta D & L.

147-17.—Dubash & Co., Messrs. Ramgopal Madhavprasad a firm v. Dulechand Sitaram, Vachha & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

AFTER THE INSOLVENCY COURT WORK IS OVER.

MOTIONS.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai widow & anr v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt., & ors, Payne and Co., Patell and Eze.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

HEALTH OFFICER AS PROFESSOR.

DEBATE ON ELECTIONS COMMITTEE'S WORK.

MR. MODY'S PROPOSITION WITHDRAWN.

A meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. J. A. D. McBain presiding, when a discussion ensued on Mr. H. P. Mody's proposition asking the Elections Committee to expedite their work.

Dr. S. Batliwalla moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested to represent to the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company the desirability of extending their Kingsway tram lines up to the King's Circle as early as possible."

He said the tram line was half-way to Matunga and there was a short distance to reach the Kingsway. A good deal of inconvenience was caused just now, and if the tram line went there it would be a good thing for the residents there. He had received many complaints that a demand for tramway was there.

Dr. Javle seconded.

Mr. Maganlal Khakhar said there were many villages round about and the poor people living there must get some facilities. This was not for the purpose of recreation but it was a mere necessity.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia said the question should go before the Tramway Committee, as they might have to say something on the subject. There the mover might come face to face with the Managing Director of the Tramway Company and represent matters to him. It was better that the Tramway Committee should have their say in the matter.

The proposition was adopted.

The Commissioner in a letter reqested the favour of the sanction of the Corporation under Section 327 (1) (c) of the Municipal Act, to fix to the buildings in the Fort and Harbour Ward new street number plates corresponding to the numbers proposed by the Executive Engineer in the plans.

On the motion of Mr. N. V. Mandlik, seconded by Mr. Mahomedbhai Currimbhai, the sanction, asked for by the Commissioner was granted.

HEALTH OFFICER'S NEW APPOINTMENT.

The Corporation considered a memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding for information Government order, General Department, dated the 23rd May 1917 regarding the amendment of the Municipal Act so as to secure for the Corporation the power to authorise the Executive Health Officer to accept the appointment of Professor of Public Health at the School of Tropical Medicine in Bombay.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved that the memorandum be recorded.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia moved that the matter be referred to the Medical Relief Committee. He said the Corporation passed a resolution on the last occasion under the impression that the matter was urgent but it now appeared that such was not the case and he therefore thought the matter should be threshed out in all its bearings by the Medical Relief Committee.

After some discussion in which it was pointed out that the Corporation had already passed a resolution in the matter and this amendment re-opened the whole question, Dr. Sukhia withdrew the amendment, and the original proposition was carried.

EXHIBITION OF FOODS ETC. IN ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner which stated:

"I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter from the Honorary Secretary, Exhibition of Foods and Household Requisities of Indian Production, enquiring whether the Elphinstone Circle Garden can be placed at the disposal of the Exhibition Committee for about a month from the 5th November next for the purpose of holding an exhibition with the object of bringing consumers into touch with foods and household requisites of Indian production and also of popularising Indian industries. The Secretary adds that it is not proposed to confine the scheme merely to an Exhibition, but that opportunity will be taken to obtain funds to enable the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund to continue its valuable work. In view of the objects of the proposed Exhibition, I recommend that the above request be granted, and ask the approval of the Corporation to the closing of the garden to the public for a month or so from the 5th November 1917."

The Hon. Secretary's letter stated that the scheme was not to be confined merely to an exhibition, but opportunity would be taken to obtain funds to enable the Women's Branch of the War and Relief Fund to continue their work. It would be too expensive to hold the exhibition on the maidan as the expense would be too much and there was also the difficulty of procuring suitable materials for the purpose. The scheme had the support of the Viceroy and the Governors of Bombay and Bengal.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoolah moved that the Commissioner's recommendations be adopted.

Sir Bhalchandra seconded and the motion was carried.

ELECTIONS COMMITTEE'S WORK.

Mr. H. P. Mody moved:

"That in view of the fact that the Elections Committee has been in existence for the last 9 years and that the boundaries of D, E, F and G. Wards have recently been altered without a redistribution of seats being effected, the Elections Committee be requested to finish their deliberations within three months, if necessary, by sitting from day to day, and submit a report to the Corporation."

Mr. Mody said it was a curious fact that while the alteration of the boundaries of the four wards had brought in an addition of over thirty thousand persons to the population of his ward (Girgaum), no redistribution of seats had taken place. The Elections Committee had done absolutely nothing for a long time and they should expedite their work.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconded the proposition.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the Committee had been sitting regularly and had almost come to a decision as regarded some of the matters referred to it. It was also considering the question of giving the tenants the right of electing members direct to the Corporation and also of the constitution of the Corporation. Only a month ago they had by a resolution added to the Committee's work. Besides the question of the constitution of the Corporation would affect that of a redistribution of seats. Under these circumstances he asked Mr. Mody to withdraw the proposition.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the fact was that the work of the Corporation was increasing and the committees were not able to cope with the work. The committees at present sat twice a week and he was quite prepared to devote two more days a week to his committee work. The President had once declared his willingness to do committee work daily but he (the speaker) would like to know how many members would be prepared to do that.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said the Elections Committee had been sitting for the last nine years and Mr. Mody had complained that it had done absolutely nothing most of this time, but Mr. Mody was a member of the Committee and if he thought the Committee was not doing its work quickly enough he with two other members of the committee could have demanded more frequent meetings as he was entitled to do.

Dr. Sukhia asked the Corporation to throw out the proposition.

Mr Mody said he hoped the discussion would wake up the Committee. He withdrew the proposition.

The Corporation adjourned.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, July 17, 1917.

WHY?

"Why should we of all people be marked out for silence?"

SIR KRISHNA GUPTA.

The above penetrating enquiry occurs in the course of a remarkable speech delivered by Sir Krishna Gupta in Calcutta which deserves the widest publicity both in this country and in Great Britain. It is specially desirable that Sir Krishna's remarks should be brought to the notice of the Secretary of State, for at the India Office he was a well-known and trusted figure, and his reputation otherwise was that of a very level-headed man whose proneness to caution and reticence even prevented him from being as useful during his official career as he might have been. It is from that circumstance indeed that Sir Krishna's indignant protest derives a special force. There is no denying the fact that in many ways he is an outstanding figure in the public and official life of India. An exceptionally able and distinguished member of the Indian Civil Service, with nearly half a century of administrative experience behind him, he has been the darling of the bureaucratic gods. His fellow-countrymen have always recognised his abilities, but also the limitations imposed on him by the conditions of his career. It is the Government who have always delighted to honour him in the past, to entrust him with some of the most responsible offices yet held by an Indian, to testify to their confidence in him, and their appreciation of his knowledge, experience and mental balance. It behoves them now, therefore, to give earnest attention to what he has to say on the present situation in India. The Government of India have so far chosen to focus a blind eye on the crisis in this country which they precipitated and which is rapidly becoming acuter. Now, however, that a man, who according to their own standards and testimonials should carry the greatest weight when he speaks on and for India, has been moved to express himself with unequivocal frankness we do not see how the Government can afford or pretend to ignore what he has to say. Those who know Sir Krishna will not need to be reminded that nothing short of the extraordinary—and perilous—aberrations being manifested to-day in high quarters would have induced him to sound the note of warning he has done.

Sir Krishna Gupta's speech constitutes a condemnation of the entire spirit and methods of the policy that find favour to-day with those responsible for the government of this country. A point that we have more than once urged against Lord Chelmsford and his Government is that they are not sufficiently alive to the fact that the *world* is moving forward at a swift pace. Whether they are too dazed by that unprecedented velocity, or too insensible to it, the fact remains that it is an idle hope, and one foredoomed to failure, to expect that India alone will remain untouched by the current that is galvanizing the rest of mankind to new hope and aspiration. As Sir Krishna puts it:

"The great war which has caused and is causing such havoc, such misery throughout the world is rapidly changing the political outlook, and as out of evil cometh good, it can be confidently asserted that victory will lie on the side of right and will make for the growth of democracy and the liberties of nations. *In that speeding up of the triumph of freedom India must also have her share* for has she not also given much, suffered much, bled much in furtherance of the common cause. The war has brought the various constituents of the Empire into a close relationship such as could not be dreamt of before, and it may truly be said that in the war the Empire has at last found its soul."

It is some months now since the theory of "embarrassing the Government" was responsibly put forward in this country. The fact of the leaders of public opinion having willingly and spontaneously decided, as soon as the war broke out, to bury all domestic controversies, —a truce most loyally observed on their part,—was not enough. Every attempt to discuss constitutional questions arising out of the war, and of the utmost moment for the future advancement and welfare of this country was frowned upon by the powers that be. While the thoughts and energies of the rest of the Empire were engrossed, next after the vigorous prosecution of the war, in the consideration of political, constitutional and economic issues that will have to be faced immediately on the termination of hostilities and which must be thought out from now,—almost everything that India did to indicate her own point of view or express her wishes and sentiments was represented as being calculated to "embarrass" the Government! It was a strange, unnatural and preposterous stagnation into which it was sought to thrust the national life of the people of this country. The self-imposed super-sensitiveness of the bureaucracy knew no bounds. Sir Krishna has well described the position:

"There is no longer any question of postponing post-war problems. Great Britain, the centre and heart of the Empire, has taken the lead, and private individuals, responsible statesmen and authoritative bodies are earnestly discussing every conceivable question relating to the social, industrial and political re-arrangement of the Empire and of its component parts. The Self-Governing Colonies are doing the same. *But it is only in India that in some quarters we are seriously admonished to keep quiet and not to disturb those who are actively prosecuting the war by discussing problems that vitally affect us.* Why should we of all people be marked out for silence?"

Of course from that earlier phase of passive resistance, so to say, on the part of the authorities we have now emerged into an era of open and avowed discouragement and repression. The new order of the day is that India must put all thoughts of Self-Government out of her mind, and in pursuance of that astounding notion, her constitutional pursuits are being ruthlessly suppressed. Sir Krishna Gupta admirably addresses himself to both sides in this matter. He has plain words both for the Government and for the people:

We are passing through critical times. Any mistake, any indiscretion on our part, may cost us dear. There is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that our young men all over the country, and for the matter of that many elderly men too, are showing signs of impatience. Can we say that they are wholly wrong? The Government unfortunately have been sitting too long on the fence. It is time that they made a clear declaration of policy. Such a course has been advocated everywhere and even the "Times" of London strongly supports it. The declaration of policy should be followed by such measures as will give heart to the people and bring hope to them. Distrust must give place to confidence. But however great the provocation we must not swerve from the straight course we have laid down for ourselves.

Thanks to the manner in which the country has been aroused to the perils of passivity at the present juncture, there is little fear that she will deviate from the "straight course" that makes for her national salvation to which Sir Krishna referred. We must, indeed, "carry the vessel of our sacred aspirations safely to port," as Sir Krishna suggested. We wish we could feel equally assured of his expectations of the Government being fulfilled.

FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

The Lahore Municipality has earned the credit of being the first city Municipality in the country to take a practical step towards making primary education free and compulsory within its area. At a meeting of the Muncipal Committee on Saturday a resolution to this effect was considered. There was a strong consensus of opinion in favour of the proposal, but some doubt was expressed by the President and one or two other members whether under the existing law the Committee had the power to enforce compulsion in the matter. On the other hand, it was rightly urged by the mover of the resolution and his supporters that the Committee's hands could be strengthened by necessary amendment in the law, and that Government might be moved in the matter. Eventually, as proposed by the mover, a strong sub-committee was appointed to draft a detailed scheme to carry out the objects of the resolution and to consider the legal question as to compulsion. As similar difficulties are likely to be urged whenever the question is considered by a Municipality or local body in the country it is as well to remove the misapprehension under which those who raise these difficulties seem, perhaps, naturally to labour. For one thing it is clearly to be understood that any discussion as to the question whether under the existing law a Municipality has the power to enforce compulsion or not is obviously a superfluous one. For whether that power exists or not, it rests, in the last resort, on the Government to decide if at all, compulsion should be introduced in any area. Hitherto the Government of India have continued to adhere to their old-fashioned view that "for administrative reasons of decisive weight" they could not accept the principle of free and compulsory education. Not the least happy results of the awakening created by the war has been a welcome, if belated, repentance in this matter. It was left to the present Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to be the first to announce, presumably with the concurrence of the Government of India, that the Government were ready to extend free and compulsory education where a majority of the people desire it and the Local Boards are prepared to make the necessary arrangements for the schools that would be required to teach all the children of school-going age. Since then, the Government of India have intimated to the Bombay Government that they have no objection to the principle of optional compulsion embodied in the Bill which the Hon. Mr. Patel will shortly introduce in the Bombay Legislative Council. This being the new angle of vision of the Government of India as regards this question, all that municipalities and local bodies in the country have got to do is declare their own readiness to enforce compulsion within their own areas by undertaking to fulfil all the responsibilities, financial and otherwise, involved. There is, of course, this much difference as regards the legal position in the Punjab and Bombay, that, while the head of that Province has already given his undertaking to introduce legislation, if necessary, to enable municipalities and local bodies, to carry out their wishes, the attitude which the Government of Bombay propose to take in the matter is not known,—though, we trust, it will be quite as satisfactory. It would, of course, make matters infinitely more easy, if the Government of India themselves would take up the question and give legislative sanction to the principle of free and compulsory education even in the modified form accepted by them.

Notes of the Day.

The Mesopotamia Debate.

The debate in Parliament on the Mesopotamia Report should have cleared the air of a good deal of cant. We are only able to measure the iniquity of the amount of vilification that has been indulged in of those who have come in for the Commissioner's censure by the reference to it in the various speeches. But one gathers that the "ginger" press has been wallowing in an orgy not only of abuse of individuals but of misrepresentation of the Report itself. Mr. Chamberlain pointed out that the greatest charge made against Lord Hardinge in the Report was that he trusted his military adviser too closely and refused to over-rule him. It would be an evil day for the Empire, as Mr. Chamberlain very rightly said, if for errors of judgment and miscalculations, for which others were as much responsible as he, and some more responsible, a great public servant was to be hounded out of public life without a hearing, to satisfy the clamour of a mob. Decency and fairplay said Mr. Asquith had been trodden in the mire in attacks on men who had grown old in the service of the State, many of whom were unable to defend themselves. We suppose that never has popular vilification of public men and servants of the State been so strongly and effectively repudiated and condemned by the most responsible and most respected men of all parties and opinions.

Mr. Chamberlain's Resignation.

It is not surprising that after the speeches of Mr. Balfour, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Chamberlain the debate ended without a vote. As Mr. Balfour said, it was the Commissioners who were on their trial and not Mr. Chamberlain, whose resignation most did not approve of and some even described as quixotic. We do not agree. We think, as we have said before, that Mr. Chamberlain's resignation was called far on principle, but we would make it clear that our own reasons for welcoming the resignation and our condemnation of Mr. Chamberlain have nothing whatever to do with the Report of the Mesopotamia Commission, which only held him technically and partially responsible for a decision which he, and those who acted with him, would have been wrong not to take. Our condemnation of Mr. Chamberlain, of course, is based on different grounds of a purely political character For the Bagdad advance he was no more and no less responsible than the members of the War Cabinet and Lord Hardinge, who were all misled by Sir John Nixon, who, as Mr. Asquith pointed out, had had up to that time an unbroken record of success. Ministers, who, in the circumstances, had refused to act upon Sir John Nixon's advice would to a certainty have been attacked and rightly attacked for thus over-riding the view of the military commander on the spot.

General Smuts and the Cabinet.

The prolonged stay of General Smuts in England has provoked a good deal of speculation as to his future. In fact as "A. G. G." says in the "Daily News," there is no personal question of more moment than the future of this soldier-statesman. The same writer continues:

> He is far too valuable an asset to be wasted in this vast emergency. He knows how to make war, and, still better, he knows how to make peace. He represents the ideal that the world is seeking to establish, and the larger vision of all this wild tangle of circumstances. Is not his task clear? Mr. Lloyd George has scrapped the machinery of government in this country. He has made Lord Milner his right-hand man, and has seated Lord Curzon on his left hand. The inclusion of General Smuts in the War Cabinet would inspire confidence where no confidence is felt, and it would give us the assurance that the peace we sought would be the peace which the world desired."

Mr. A. C. Benson on General Smuts.

In this connection, it is interesting to mention that Mr. A. C. Benson, Master of Magdalen College, has given a charming impression of General Smuts in the Queen's College Hall when he was the guest of his old University, Cambridge. "He seemed to me," writes Mr. Benson,

> the embodiment of grace and sympathy and freedom. He had no touch of resentment or suspicion about him. He was not there to conciliate or to ingratiate himself, or to persuade. He was just a friend among friends, entirely trustful and kindly and grateful, full of delight at the familiar scene, and with all misunderstanding and hostility and passion swept away. 'You came down on a small nation too severely, and laid the Imperial paw on too heavily,' he had said at the luncheon, with smiling vehemence; 'you used unnecessary force—I thought so then, and I think so still.' But all had been forgiven, and, better still, forgotten.

Mr. Benson continues:

> "General Smuts seemed afraid of nothing, to be haunted by no fears or shadows, but to come with a boyish freshness, combined with a deep experience, to sweep away with a quick smile, a careless beauty and simlicity, all the careless beauty and simplicity, all the complications of race and conflict and policy, and to meet a triumphant opponent of past days with perfect confidence and reassuring good will."

Colour and the Minimum Wage.

The Indian problem in the self-governing Colonies, we are often told, has no relation to racial differences, but is chiefly an economic one resting on the difference as regards the standard of living. How far this difference is becoming a thing of the past is brought home by the findings of the Select Committee, appointed by the South African Union House of Assembly, in their report, just published, on the subject-matter of the Regulation of Wages (Specified Trades) Bill. On the question of the different standards of living of white and coloured persons, the Committee states:

> In some of the industries as to which evidence has been given a large proportion of the employees are coloured. The standard of living on the average is no doubt lower among the coloured people than among the white, but, just as among individuals it is, in many cases, extremely difficult to draw a clear line of demarcation between white and coloured, so in regard to the standard and conditions of living no clear line of division can be drawn on the basis of colour.

The Committee, therefore, says that it "cannot recommend that a law providing for the fixing of a minimum wage should discriminate on the ground of colour." The Committee, in fact, considers —and it is instructive to note this view—that

> too much stress has been laid on this point; that in practice Trade Boards will not find any serious difficulty in fixing a minimum wage for particular industries with due regard to the interests of all the persons employed and the whole circumstances of the industry concerned; and that it would be both difficult in practice and undesirable in policy to lay down any discrimination on the ground of colour only.

A Sikh in the Australian E. F.

The outbreak of war found many Indians of the fighting class scattered all over the outlying portions of the Empire. In Australia, in Canada and in South Africa, there were Indians by hundreds, if not thousands who had seen fighting in various parts of the globe and they were all actuated by one common desire,—to fight for their King-Emperor and his Empire, an idea which in the case of Indians has sedulously been prevented from gathering the force of reality. The way in which these sturdy warriors from the Punjab and elsewhere,—many of them officers and men who had retired from the Indian Army after fighting for the King-Emperor in many campaigns and who treasured the medals that had been given them as rewards for bravery,—have been prevented from gratifying their desires because they were not "substantial Europeans," is now an oft-told tale and no useful purpose will be served by expatiating upon it. Here and there, however, one comes across a stray instance or so of Indians having been allowed to enter the Expeditionary Forces which these countries have raised during the war. In the current number of the "Commonweal," Mr. St. Nihal Singht writes of the "only Indian in the Australian Army." This is no other than Private Gurbuchan Singh, a Sikh, who has been through the Chitral and Tirah campaigns on the North-West Frontier and served in South Africa with the Supply and Transport Corps during the Boer War and went through the Siege of Ladysmith

True Punjabi Pertinacity.

Private Gurbuchan Singh has been settled in Australia these thirteen years and was a prosperous farmer until the outbreak of hostilities in Europe. That event inspired him and his comrades in Australia "with a martial enthusiasm unlike any that they had experienced ever before." Although many of them had held commissions in the Indian Army,—Jemadarships, Subadarships and so on,—they were quite willing to serve as privates in the Expeditionary Force that Australia was organising. But not being "substantial Europeans," they could not be enlisted, and their enthusiasm was nipped in the bud. Gurbuchan Singh was however undaunted, and with true Punjabi pertinacity, he managed to win the point. On presenting himself at the nearest recruiting station, he was passed off as "C. I." after the recruiting officers had learnt that he had fought for the King Emperor in three campaigns. Though it was disappointing to him, he felt sure that sooner or later he would have his chance to fight in Europe. Meanwhile, attempts were made to shunt him off. But with the same pertinacity "he not only succeeded in staying in the Australian Army, but later persuaded the military authorities to send him to England as a unit of a draft that they were despatching." Private Gurbuchan Singh is now classed as "A.I."—fit for any army work and in mail week was in England on his way to the Front. The rest of the story is simply told. Having once succeeded in joining the Force, Private Singh has not experienced any difficulties with his Australian comrades. They are a democratic army and they consider him as one of them. Among friends in arms, Private Singh appears to be quite happy and contented, and according to his own version, he has no reason to regret his choice. "I will never regret," he told his interviewer, "that I entered the Australian Field Force. I am well-treated. The pay is also good,—six shillings a day." The tale has its own moral and those who are lamenting the failure of the Indian Defence Force will do well to ponder over it.

Official and Personal

Their Excellencies attended Parade Service at All Saints Church Kirkee on Sunday morning.

NEW MEMBERS OF HOME RULE LEAGUE.

Mrs. Parvatibai Chotubhai Vakil; Messrs. Mulerpattan R. Rao; Keshavlal H. Thakkar; Amritlal M. Thakkar; Mulchand Hirachand; Panachand Premchand; Nagottamdas Devidas; Kuwarjee Damodar Lhimjee; Jaisingbhai Mohanlal Dalal; Maganlal B. Muzumdar; Jairam B. Limkar; Narandas K. Desai; Jivandas Purshottam Dutia; Dwarkadas Naranji; Devidas Sunderjee and many others.

The following persons have joined the Indian Home Rule League on the 14th and 15th instant:—

Messrs. Lalbhai M. Desai; Bhaishankar P. Dadave; Madanlal V. Phaijilal; A. D. Doshi; Harkaji Dwarkadas; Jamanadas Karasanji; H. C. Metha; Karasandas Kanaji; K. J. Katkuria; Chaganlal Hiraji; Lavachand Mulaji; Maganlal Dungarshe; Lalaji Valji; Sheikh Mahamud Sheikh Imam; Harjivandas Ratansy; Ambashankar Sundarji; Jallu Narayan; Sitaram Atmaram Rane; Nilkhanth Appaji More; Sambhaji Atmaram Kambale; and 60 others.

BRILLIANT RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN LODZIANY.

1,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

SPLENDID BRITISH AIR RAID.

FIGHTING ON BRITISH FRONT.

BRILLIANT AIR-RAID.

THREE GERMAN MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 16.

Field-Marshal Haig to-night reports reciprocal artillery firing in the neighbourhoods of Armentieres, Wytschaete and Nieuport.

Our aeroplanes on Friday night bombed four important railway stations, a large German rest camp, an aerodrome and an ammuintion dump. On Saturday despite thunderstorms they valuably co-operated with the artillery. We brought down three German machines and drove down two. Five of ours are missing.

BRITISH SUCCCESS NEAR HAVRINCOURT.

RAIDERS REPULSED NEAR ARMENTIERES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 16.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—The patrol encounters ended to our advantage south-east of Havrincourt. We made successful raids near Bullecourt and Gavrelle and south of Armentieres and repulsed the raiders north-east of Armentieres.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS NEAR OPPY.

ENEMY REPULSED NEAR ARMENTIERES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 16.

Field-Marshal Haig in last night's communiqué says: We repulsed raids northwestward of Fontaine-les-Croiselles and near Armentieres. We made successful raids near the Oppy.

THEIR MAJESTIES AT THE FRONT.

DESCRIPTION OF VISIT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 5-45 p.m., July 16.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters, describing the royal visit, says the King and the Queen crossed to France on the 3rd July and the Prince of Wales was amongst those who received them on arrival. The Queen proceeded on a tour of hospitals while the King began his tour on the 4th July by visiting the Messines Ridge. His Majesty climbed the slopes while German shells were flashing and crumpling upon the other side and he was heartily greeted by the British and the Dominion troops.

Accompanied by the Prince of Wales, the King walked from Vierstraat to the Ridge and halted upon the threshold of the battleground of a month ago. He passed through the scene of desolation, marked by innumerable craters and strewn over with broken rifles, unexploded grenades, helmets, bandoliers and gruesome objects which did not invite a closer inspection. The scene affected the King visibly. Away towards the north, a German battery was shelling and overhead the enemy "Archies" were searching the heavens for our airmen.

General Plumer, acting as a guide took the King to the old German front line. The King paused to inspect a ruined chateau which was reduced to a mound of reddish dust and stopped at the entrance to a wrecked dugout where he saw with electric torch how the Germans had been disturbed at a meal by the historic explosions, and stood for several minutes silently beside a gigantic mine crater. Meanwhile the Germans were shelling the crest near Wytschaete, just a thousand yards from the King. Thereafter his Majesty spent an hour in the old German defences. He was conveyed along a narrow gauge railway by a dwarf engine, the Royal saloon comparising a rough wooden car with open sides, with a solitary chair and plank benches. Thence he went via an electrically-lighted tunnel to the shellproof observers' posts on the Ridge where he got a view of the plain of Flanders and the adjoining valleys.

When returning, the King met a group of Divisional Generals, artillery commanders and others who had contributed to the victory of Messines. They were drawn up beside a peasant dwelling, the woman occupant of which continued to work creaking the mangle a few yards away while the King talked to the officers.

VISIT TO MINIATURE WYSCHAETE BATTLEFIELD.

Subsequently the King visited the miniature Wyschaete battlefield where the attack was rehearsed weeks beforehand. Thereafter his Majesty lunched in the old-world town. The Anzac troops lined three sides of the market square and the Anzac Corps Commander with staff and the Premier of New South Wales were present. The King chatted with them and subsequently drove off to the outbursts of the Australian "Coooe." He motored thence through fields and villages alive with the Australians and the New Zealanders. They came burs[illegible] through hedges, flocked on to the fences and swarmed the trees to give a throaty welcome to his Majesty.

On the second day the King lunched with the Belgian King at the latter's coast villa, visited the naval and military aerodromes and drove through the camps of vociferous Belgians. The King at the aerodromes took great interest in the prodigal exhibitions of freak flying machines, tumbling about like a variety knock-about turn. He chatted with a batch of Naval voluntary reserves just back from a successful raid. All day the airmen overhead accompanied the King keeping the sky clear of foes.

His Majesty visited the establishment on 6th July where he witnessed the art of deception carried to amazing lengths, including the disappearing trickery which is specialised here. He inspected the workers employed in disguising snipers as holly bushes and then watched a practice battle in which the features included a horseman slowly advancing, representing a creeping barrage behind whom the drummers were realistically rataplanning the bombardment. The drummers preceded hundreds of laden soldiers guiding their pace by the horseman. The troops then dashed headlong at the trench parapet with lowered bayonets and swept over the trenches, capturing the tommies representing Germans throwing hands up and crying "Kamerad." His Majesty subsequently watched another practice attack under different conditions. The King heard later that enemy aeroplanes had dropped bombs over one place he had visited earlier.

VIOLENT FIGHTING ON FRENCH FRONT.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS IN CHAMPAGNE.

POWERFUL SYSTEM OF ENEMY TRENCHES SECURED

360 PRISONERS INCLUDING 9 OFFICERS CAPTURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 16.

This afternoon's French communiqué says:—After several hours' drum-fire the Germans yesterday evening heavily attacked a French salient west of Cerny. Violent fight consisting of alternating advances and retreats continued all night. Despite large enemy effectives and extensive use of Flammenwerfer the enemy was unable to hold the trench in which he had penetrated, merely occupying some first line elements on a front of five hundred yards.

After big artillery preparation our troops yesterday evening attacked most vigorously at two points, in the Champagne and gained all the objectives north of Mont Haut and on the slopes of the Teton carrying with splendid dash on a front of eight-hundred metres to a depth of three hundred a powerfully organised system of trenches. Succession of violent counter-attacks after hand-to-hand fighting failed with heavy enemy losses and all the conquered positions were maintained. We took 360 prisoners including nine officers. Our artillery caught and heavily punished the concentrated enemy relief troops.

ARTILLERY STRUGGLE SLACKENS NEAR CERNY.

CAPTURED POSITIONS IN CHAMPAGNE ORGANISED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 16.

Last night's French communiqué stated that the artillery struggle slackened west of Cerny. In the Champagne we organised the positions captured the previous night north of Mont Haut and on the Teton.

FIELD MARSHAL HAIG.

CREATED A KNIGHT OF THE THISTLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 16.

Field-Marshal Haig has been appointed a Knight of the Thistle.

RUSSIAN SUCCESS IN LODZIANY.

1,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

ENEMY REVERSES NEAR KALUGA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 16.

A wireless Russian official communiqué says.—We repulsed several attacks southwest of Kaluga against the Dobrovdiany-Novica front. We captured sixteen officers and 600 men.

As a result of a series of stubborn attacks in the region of Lodziany we drove the Austrians from their positions and took over 1,000 prisoners and a number of guns.

The enemy is attacking the Lomnica river crossing near Perekhminsko and making an effort to throw us back to the right bank of the Lomnica. Rains are causing the Lomnica and the Dniester to inundate the surrounding country. The enemy is endeavouring to resist floods.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE NEAR VAN.

TWO ENEMY SCHOONERS SUBMARINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 16.

A Russian wireless communique says our offensive on the Slivki-Jasen Front in the direction of Van drove back the enemy to the Arish and the Darasi rived. We dislodged the Turks in the region Northward of Serbesh and from heights Southward of Van.

We submarined two schooners in the Bosphorus.

ENEMY COUNTER ATTACK AT KALUSZ.

RUSSIAN CAPTURE OF PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, July 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 16.

The Germans strongly counter-attacked at Kalusz on the 11th, supported by armoured train and motorcars and reoccupied the town. They were again expelled with heavy losses after sanguinary bayonet fighting in houses. Russians took few prisoners as Germans used explosive bullets.

INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST CONFERENCE.

CONVOKED BY PETROGRAD SOLDIER AT STOCKHOLM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
STOCKHOLM, July 15.
Recd. 6 p.m., July 16.

The Petrograd soldiers have convoked the International Socialist conference at Stockholm on 15th August.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ROUMANIA.

FOUR CONSERVATIVE MINISTERS RESIGN FROM CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
JASSY, July 14.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 16.

Four Conservative Ministers in the Coalition Cabinet have resigned demanding two more Conservative seats in the Cabinet resignation of Bratiano and the appointment of Take Jonescu as Foreign Minister.

SITUATION IN GALICIA.

POPULATION FLEEING INTO AUSTRIAN INTERIOR.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 16.

A telegram from Rome says that, as in 1914, the population of Galicia is fleeing into the interior of Austria panic-stricken. The towns of Dolina and Stry have been abandoned.

KING GEORGE DECORATES FRENCH GENERALS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, July 16.
Recd. 2-45 p.m., July 16.

During his Majesty's visit to the west front the King conferred the G. C. B. on General Petain and the G. C. M. G. on General Franchet D'Esperey.

THE NEW GERMAN CHANCELLOR.

"AN UNKNOWN QUANTITY."

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 16.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 16.

The few German comments so far on the appointment of Dr. Michaelis are confusing and confirm the appreciation of the British newspapers that the new Chancellor is an unknown quantity. It remains to be seen whether he will prove a strong man, or a puppet.

The "Berliner Tageblatt" complains that Michaelis was appointed without Parliament being consulted.

The "Cologne Volkszeitung" says the German people for two years have wanted a strong man and Michaelis is apparently a purposeful personality.

It is significant that the "Taegliche Rundschau," a military organ, welcomes Michaelis as the possessor of unusual energy like Hindenburg and Ludendorff, while Theodor Wolff, writing in the "Berliner Tageblatt" prior to Bethmann-Hollweg's resignation, said if Bethmann resigned it would mean the coming into prominence of the Crown Prince which was scarcely likely to increase the possibilities of peace.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says; "The appointment of Michaelis is very surprising, his name never having been seriously mentioned for such a high post. He is the first middle-class Chancellor, a Prussian in the best sense of the word. We do not know what sort of a statesman he will make. If he is to be a success, he must co-operate with the majority in the Reichstag, including the Left parties."

The "Manheim Volks-Stimme," a leading socialist organ in Baden, says the insight of Michaelis as Food Controller to economise the distress of the people should preserve him from overestimating the strength of Germany and pursuing a policy beyond her strength. The journal promises Michaelis the support of the socialists, if he co-operates with the united majority of parties. The paper concludes that peace and freedom must be the new Chancellor's programme.

No comments of Austrian papers have so far been received.

DR. MICHAELIS.

TO BE ALSO FOREIGN SECRETARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 8-10 p.m. July 16.

A telegram from Bale says Dr. Michaelis will also be the Foreign Secretary.

POLITICAL SITUATION IN GERMANY.

CROWN PRINCE CONFERS WITH PARTY LEADERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 14.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 16.

A telegram from Berlin says that the Crown Prince has separately conferred with the party leaders regarding the political situation.

THE REICHSTAG.

ADJOURNS INDEFINITELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
AMSTERDAM, July 15.
Recd. 8-10 p.m., July 16.

The Reichstag has adjourned indefinitely

MEETING ON PRIMARY EDUCATION BILL.

STOPPED BY POLICE AT HUBLI.

(From a Correspondent.)
HUBLI, July 16.

Yesterday's public meeting held by the Ratepayers' Association, Hubli, in a corner of the Municipal open space, to explain to the public the objects of the Primary Education Bill of the Hon. Mr. Patel, coming before the Bombay Legislative Council was stopped by Police Inspector De'Silva. After Dr. Kumbhakon had occupied the Chair, Mr. Tabib, the Secretary, asked for written order under the Act-Section which the Inspector refused, alleging he acted under superior's orders. One Municipal Councillor, three merchants and four pleaders had signed the notice calling the meeting.

CHANGSUN BOUGHT UP BY GERMANS.

ANGER AT AUSTRO-GERMAN ACTIVITIES IN CHINA.

PREMIER ARRIVES AT PEKING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, July 16.
Recd. 11-30 p.m., July 16.

The Premier, Yuanchijui and a number of prospective members of the cabinet, including Liangchichao, who is a strong advocate of war against Germany, have arrived.

The Chinese are very angry at Austro-German activities in connection with the restoration of the monarchy and the recent disturbances and it is stated that it can be undeniably proved that Changhsun was bought up by the Germans.

The Dutch are also criticised in connection with the escape of Changhsun who was rescued by a foreigner, probably an Austrian or a German.

CHINESE SITUATION.

CASUALTIES IN THE FIGHT ON JULY 13TH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, July 15.
Recd. 7 a.m., July 16.

The casualties in the fighting on July 13th were light compared with the numbers engaged and the expenditure of ammunition. Ten soldiers were killed and thirty wounded and thirty civilians were killed. The situation is quiet.

THE "OBSERVER" ON MESOPOTAMIA

TRIBUTE TO LORD HARDINGE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, July 15.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., July 16.

In a striking article on the Mesopotamia Report, the "Observer" to-day utters a serious warning against the hasty clamour for punishment of those involved and expresses the opinion that the moral muddle at present promises to be as disastrous as the initial stages of the campaign. The paper expresses a desire for a Commission of inquiry into the war record of that sort of screaming journalism which has abandoned itself to violent personal attacks. The trial must be by law not by a newspaper.

Expressing regret for the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain the "Observer" pays tribute to him as one of the men who, at present honour public life and his withdrawal from it has morally weakened the Government.

The "Observer" thinks that Mr. Balfour should have accepted Lord Hardinge's resignation. The latter should resign now in order to rehabilitate himself in public confidence. The report does not justify a vituperation by his detractors. Lord Hardinge was one of the most popular Viceroys there ever was and he is entitled to much of the credit of Imperial renaissance in India. The root of the trouble, the "Observer" continues was the bad system of unpreparedness for which both the Liberals and the Conservatives were responsible.

The paper concludes: We must remember that the general policy of the expedition was out and out right. The earlier mistakes have been rectified and the enterprise has proved one of the most brilliant exploits of this war despite the tragedy of the initial phases and, regarded from the first to the last has been thoroughly vindicated. Bagdad is the one spot in the whole war where the early anticipations have been realised and the main objective achieved. The Government and the country would do well to set this final success against the muddle and the scandal of the first temporary failure.

MADRAS INTERNMENTS.

THE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

PROTEST MEETING.

A meeting of the members of the Theosophical Society in Bombay will be held at the Shri Krishna Lodge, Morarji Goculdas Market Hall, Cavel Street, this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the orders of the Madras Government interning Mrs. Annie Besant and Messrs. G. S. Arundale and B. P. Wadia. Mr. M. R. Jayker, Barrister-at-Law, will preside. The meeting is open to the members only.

PRESS ACT BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

MRS. BESANT'S APPEAL.

TEXT OF THE PETITIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)
LONDON, June 21.

On Monday June 18th the two petitions on behalf of Mrs. Annie Besant for leave to appeal from the decisions of the Madras High Court, raising points of great importance in relation to the Press Act, were presented before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. Leave to appeal was granted in both cases, as already cabled. The two petitions will now be consolidated and treated as one when the appeal comes on later.

Sir John Simon K. C. and Mr. William Ingram appeared for Mrs. Besant, instructed by Major D. Graham Pole, Solicitor, 43 Albemarle Street. The petition was not opposed in either case.

THE PETITIONS.

In the first petition the petitioner states as follows:—

1. That the Petitioner is the owner and keeper of a printing press at Nos. 13 and 14 Moore Street, Georgetown, Madras. At that address and with that press she carries on the business of editing, printing and publishing the newspaper known as the "New India." The Petitioner purchased said printing press and the newspaper known as the "Madras Standard" on 13th July 1914, and she continued to publish said "Madras Standard" until 1st August 1914, when she altered the name of the paper to "New India," under which name she has since continued to publish said newspaper.

2. On 19th July 1914, in terms of Section 4 of the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, and Section 3 (1) of the Indian Press Act 1910, the Petitioner made a declaration as keeper of said printing press at the Egmore Police Court, Madras, and at the same time moved the Magistrate, in terms of Section 3 (1) foresaid, to dispense with the security provided for in said Section. The Magistrate on said date granted an Order dispensing with the deposit by the Petitioner of security under said Section.

3. On 28th May 1916, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the City of Madras served upon the Petitioner an Order dated 22nd May 1916, in which he ordered the Petitioner to deposit security of Rs. 2,000 within fourteen days of the date of the Order. Said Order, which is printed in the Appendix hereto, purports to be made under Section 3 (1) of the said Indian Press Act, 1910. The Petitioner submits that the said Order is a nullity because no power is conferred under Section 3 (1) on any, Magistrate to order security except at the time when a declaration is being made.

4. The Petitioner, who was not aware at the time that the Order was null and void for the above reasons, but who did not desire to be prosecuted in terms of Section 23 (1) of said Indian Press Act 1910, under protest against the Order which she considered inequitable, made the deposit called for and continued the publication of said newspaper.

5. On 28th August, 1916, the Governor of the Presidency of Madras in Council, purporting to act in terms of Section 4 (1) of said Indian Press Act 1910, gave notice to the Petitioner in respect that he was of opinion that certain passages published in said newspaper which were appended to said Order, were of the nature described in Section 4 (1) of the said Indian Press Act, declared forfeited to his Majesty the security deposited in respect of the New India Printing Works, Madras, and all copies of the "New India" wherever found. Said Order and passages complained of are printed in the Schedule filed with this Petition.

6. The Petitioner then presented a Petition to the High Court of Judicature at Madras sitting in terms of Section 17 of the said Indian Press Act 1910, in which she prayed:—

(a) that the Orders of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Governor in Council, dated 22nd May, 1916, and 25th August, 1916, may be revised;

(b) that the said Orders may be set aside;

(c) and that such further or other relief as to this Honourable Court may seem meet may be granted to the Petitioner. She submitted in said Petition (Paragraph 8).

That under Section 3 (1) of the said Act I. of 1910, the Magistrate, having dispensed with the deposit of any security when the declaration was made in the first instance, had exhausted his powers under Section 3 (1); that the Proviso to Section 3 could only apply to Orders passed under the first paragraph; that he could not cancel or vary the Order; and that the said Order, dated 22nd May, 1916, was illegal and unauthorised, as the Magistrate had no jurisdiction to impose the said security on the press wherein the paper was being printed, the same being an old press which had been in existence as such prior to 1910, and that no notice was served on the Petitioner to show cause why security should not be demanded, nor had the Magistrate brought his judicial mind to bear on the questions involved in this matter.

That no issue of the newspaper known as "New India" contained any words, signs, or visible representations of the nature described in Section 4 (1) or Section 3 (2) of the Indian Press Act, and that the Order of the Governor in Council passed on the 28th August, 1916, was illegal, inasmuch as the said Order purported to forfeit not only the particular article or articles complained of, but also all issues of "New India" past and future, and inasmuch as no notice was served on the Petitioner prior to the said Order calling upon her to show cause why the security should not be forfeitrd.

7. The Petitioner's application was heard by a Special Bench of the High Court of Judicature at Madras (Abdur Rahim C. J., Ayling, and Seshagiri Ayyar J.J.) on 27th September 1916, and following days, the Honourable the Advocate-General of Madras and the Crown Prosecutor both appearing in defence of the Order of Forfeiture. At the hearing thereof, the Court having doubted its power under Section 17 of said Indian Press Act to consider the alleged incompetency of the Order of 22nd May 1916, the Petitioner presented an application for revision of said Order by the said High Court of Judicature sitting in exercise of its ordinary jurisdiction. Reference is made to a Petition presented of even date herewith for leave of Special Appeal against the dismissal of said Petition for revision.

8. After hearing the Petitioner and the Respondents, both on the competency of the forfeiture and on the merits, the Court on 18th October 1916, found that they had no power to deal with the competency of the forfeiture, although Abdur Rahim C.J., and Seshgiri Iyer J. expressed the opinion that the Order on the Petitioner of 22nd May 1916, to find security was "ultra vires" of the Magistrate who granted it. The Court dismissed the Petition on the merits, unanimously

(Continued on page 6.)

CONFIDENCE IN LORD HARDINGE.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BOMBAY.

A GREAT AND DISTINGUISHED VICEROY.

RECOGNITION OF INDIAN NATIONALISM.

A public meeting was held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Branches of the Home Rule League, yesterday, at the Morarji Gocouldas Hall, Cavel Street, Bombay, to pass a resolution of confidence in Lord Hardinge. The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah presided and there was a large attendance.

The President said this meeting was called, as they knew, for the purpose of recording their confidence in Lord Hardinge. Before he addressed them on this subject he must express to the members of the League his sincere thanks for the honour they had done him by electing him their President. Turning to the subject he said they must have read in the papers the statement which Lord Hardinge had made in the House of Lords and he (the speaker) was sure they all would agree with him that he conveyed the universal feeling on the part of educated India that Lord Hardinge's appeal had entered deeply into their hearts (Applause). Lord Hardinge had appealed, for a verdict on his administration, not only to British public opinion but also to Indian public opinion (Applause). He (Lord Hardinge) had said that India had been *bled white* to help the allies and that it was India whose help at a most critical moment of the war, saved Europe (Applause). He (the speaker) was sure he was voicing the feeling not only of this meeting but also of the general public that it was due to the fact of there being a statesman of Lord Hardinge's character and a Viceroy of his calibre, who held the confidence of the people of this country and who understood the pulse of the public of India, that it had been possible to send the troops to France at a most critical stage of the war; and it was Lord Hardinge alone that could have achieved what he did then by sending the troops. In his own words India was "bled white" and submitted to all sacrifices without a murmur at that critical time. Why was it, the speaker asked, that, even now India was willing to bleed white without a murmur? It was because they had had a Viceroy who shared in their sorrows and who shared in their joys (applause), who understood the hearts of the people of this country, and who held liberal and generous ideas about their national progress. It was therefore that they met there that afternoon to show their confidence in Lord Hardinge.

THEN AND NOW.

He (the speaker) could not help striking this note that while they had a Viceroy like Lord Hardinge at that juncture and that while to-day also India was in the same frame of mind as she was then and was ready to make any sacrifices that she might be called upon to make for the British Empire, (applause), still it was an unfortunate thing that a policy of repression was now being pursued in various provinces. It was unfortunate that not only a policy of repression was pronounced and carried out by the different provincial proconsuls but also it was still more regrettable that the present Viceroy was maintaining a studied silence in the cloudy regions of Simla when India was stirred to its very depths. He hoped these humble words of his would penetrate the cloudy regions of Simla and reach the ears of the Viceroy, who should understand that India was really true and loyal to the Empire (applause).

MR. TILAK'S SPEECH.

Mr. B. G. Tilak moved:

"That this public meeting of citizens of Bombay desires to place on record its sense of regret and resentment at the attempts that have been made to discredit Lord Hardinge in connection with the failures in Mesopotamia, and testifies afresh on behalf of the people of India to their appreciation of and unabated confidence in Lord Hardinge, who alone made it possible for this country, by his statesmanlike policy of trusting her people, to render the help and services she has put forth towards the prosecution of the war and the cause of the Empire."

He said it was exactly a month ago that an order of internment had been served on Mrs. Besant, Mr. Arundale and Mr. Wadia and they had met in the Hall on a previous occasion and passed a resolution of disapproval. The object for which they met there then was to express their regret and resentment at what had been done against Lord Hardinge. They did not know what the charge against Lord Hardinge was, for it had not yet been made out. It was now proposed to try him by a judicial tribunal, and this event had moved everybody in India. Lord Hardinge had appealed to the public opinion in India and if they did not take this opportunity of expressing their opinion it would not be proper. They must all do their duty without fear. The appeal had been made to the Indian public and they must at this critical time express their opinion about Lord Hardinge in unmistakable terms. The Mesopotamia question had been gone into by a Commission. Commissions were generally appointed to decide upon some particular question and they generally took a narrow view of it and never travelled beyond their instructions. This Commission said certain officers should be blamed and it did not go beyond it. Lord Hardinge was included in it. It did not consider whether he was engaged in governing India, and whether he had many other important things to do. So they must show unmistakably their confidence in Lord Hardinge and bring it to the notice of the British public and statesmen, for he had a difficult task before him. He had to keep the whole country loyal, contented and help the Empire with men and money.

That was not a small task.

A SYMPATHETIC VICEROY.

He was the first Viceroy to say that Self-Government was a perfectly legitimate ideal. In him they had a sympathetic Viceroy, who sympathised with the public, worked for them. He looked to the verdict of Indian public opinion when he was treated shabbily by England. They must express their sympathy with him, they must express their approbation of his services to this country and resentment and regret at the shabby treatment that had been given him. He was one of the men who enjoyed the confidence of India. He enjoyed the confidence of India more than any other Viceroy, for he had made them contented and such a statesman should not be brought before a tribunal. He hoped the resolution would be passed unanimously.

"ONE OF THE GREATEST AND MOST DISTINGUISHED VICEROYALTIES."

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconding the resolution, said there was now no difference of opinion that in a decision as to the success or otherwise of a Viceroy of India the opinion of the people of India should count and that in any estimate of a Viceroyalty the verdict of this country must ultimately prevail and be a determining factor in any judgment upon that administration. There was no doubt that the Viceroyalty of Lord Hardinge was one of the greatest and most distinguished Viceroyalties of India. His liberal statesmanship, his great qualities of head and heart, his sympathy with the people of this country, and his intuitive capacity to appreciate the needs and even the prejudices of the people, enabled him to produce an incalculably good effect on the people of India and these things also enabled them to strengthen their faith in the British sense of fairness and justice. He (the speaker) hoped they in England would realise the great estimation in which Lord Hardinge was held in India, and that no other Viceroy of India had won the heart and captured the imagination of the people to the extent that he had done. They placed on record their deep appreciation of the distinguished services of Lord Hardinge and he (the speaker) hoped this would have some effect upon the authorities in England.

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas said (in Gujrathi) that one the one side they had the policy of Lord Chelmsford and on the other that of Lord Hardinge, who had done his best to leave India contented. But he (Lord Hardinge) was being persecuted. They had also interned a woman who had devoted herself to the cause of India. Government could not have made a worse blunder than this. They all knew that any officer of Government who stood by the people was looked upon with disfavour by the authorities. They had treated in a most shameful manner a man who had done his best for India and for the Empire. Lord Hardinge had stood boldly by Indians in the South African affair and had told the British Government that they must take up the question seriously and at once with a view to avoiding discontent in India. Lord Hardinge had been honoured by India as no one had been. There was no one who was more honoured and loved than this great Viceroy. It was stated by the authorities that the public in India criticised and maligned Government officers, but if they had such an officer as Lord Hardinge they would follow him even to death.

The resolution was then carried unanimously amidst loud cheers.

THE SUFFERER'S VOICE.

Mr. N. C. Kelker then moved:—

"That a copy of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded under the signature of the President of the meeting to the Prime Minister."

He said, they must show the British public that there was such a thing as public opinion in India, by holding this meeting to protest against the treatment given to Lord Hardinge. He hoped the words spoken there would reach the ears of Government. The meeting was for the purpose of proving that there was a public opinion in India on a question like this. This was the first time that a public enquiry had taken place into the conduct of a Viceroy; there had been many Viceroys into whose conduct there should have been enquiries but nothing had happened to them. Lord Hardinge had appealed to India in this his time of need and they must not disappoint him at this critical time. If any one had suffered through the Mesopotamian muddle it was India. And India must have a voice in the matter. Government had collected and taken away many things from India to Mesopotamia, railway materials and such other things, but they had left the most important thing behind and that was the man-power of India. That was the reason of the defeat.

CONCESSION TO INDIA'S GROWING NATIONALISM.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, seconding the resolution, dwelt upon two aspects of the question. The first, he said, was this that when a great pro-consul required on an occasion of this kind to look to the verdict of this country, there could not be a great concession than that to the growing nationalism of this land (applause). Such a thing would not have been possible ten years ago. Could there be a greater concession than that those who governed this land shall be judged by the people from they had governed? The second point of the question was that they wished to rally round the man who stood for the principles for which they stood which incidentally meant that the policy of those who did not stand for the principles that they stood for was condemned.

The President said the resolution was to have been suported by Mr. M. R. Jayakar, but he was unavoidably absent and had written a letter sympathising with the object of the meeting.

Mr. R. P. Karandikar, supporting the resolution, said confidence begot confidence and here they were voting confidence in the best of friends they ever had. All throughout his Viceroyalty Lord Hardinge had trusted India and supported legitimate Indian aspirations and his name was engraven upon their hearts.

NOT A VOTE OF ABSOLUTION.

Mr. Syud Hossain, said the vote of confidence they were going to adopt was not a vote of absolution. It did not mean that they endorsed every single act of Lord Hardinge's administration in India. But it was true to say that not withstanding many points of difference, Lord Hardinge had enjoyed to an unprecedented degree the confidence of the people of this country. The reason for this meeting was that notwithstanding some errors of judgment Lord Hardinge at any rate had brought the intuition of a statesman to bear upon the affairs of this country, which was more than could be said of some others. There might have been many who were disposed to be supercritical during his Viceroyalty in India, but they must have realised that he was indeed a great man. It was necessary, it was but right on their part, that feeling as they did—having regard to the past record of Lord Hardinge, having regard to the fact that they felt full confidence in him, they must give full expression to it. Lord Hardinge looked to them and it was but right that they should give expression to their feelings in unmistakable terms.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

A STANDING EXAMPLE IN BOMBAY

Mr. B. G. Horniman, proposing a vote of thanks to the Chairman, said a pleasant duty had been assigned to him. But really they were offering the President thanks for what it was after all his duty to do. But, unfortunately, it was a pitiful fact that people did not always came forward to do their duty (Applause) so it was their duty to offer thanks to those who came forward without fear to do their duty. Mr. Jinnah was a standing example in Bombay and in the whole of India of a man who had done his duty and who, they all believed, would always do it. When he came forward and joined the Home Rule League he carried out his duty, also when he became its President, and thus they had him presiding at their meeting and adding distinction and weight to it by his presence.

AN ASTONISHING STATEMENT.

Mr. Horniman said he was whole-hearted ly with the two resolutions that had been passed. He was very much astonished and pained to read in an Indian paper,—in one of the Nationalist newspapers,—that there was not much to thank Lord Hardinge for, because he had not done anything substantial. Perhaps that was a statement which would be seized upon by the faithful Reuter and telegraphed to England as representative Indian opinion. Therefore, it was proper that they should meet there and pass a resolution of confidence in Lord Hardinge.

LORD HARDINGE AND NEW INDIA.

He emphasised the fact that it was Lord Hardinge,—although he said they were not ready for full Home Rule at the present moment,—who had prepared the way and made it possible at the present moment for India to have Home Rule. (Loud cheers.) He called upon the audience to stand up and give three hearty cheers for Mr. Jinnah.

The audience responded to the call with enthusiasm.

"WE MUST DEPEND ENTIRELY ON OURSELVES."

Mr. Jinnah, replying to the vote of thanks, said Mr. Horniman had spoken really in too eulogistic terms of him. He heartily thanked him for the kind words he had said and the audience for the manner in which they had passed the vote of thanks. He asked permission to say a few words as to why he had become a member of the Home Rule League. He decided to become a member of the Home Rule League out of a pure sense of duty and nothing else. He was convinced that it would be hopeless to expect any concessions from the bureaucracy and that it would be not only hopeless to expect concessions but they might expect that the bureaucracy would at every step place obstructions in their progress. His conviction was this, that if they wanted national progress and Home Rule they must depend entirely upon themselves and it was this conviction which urged him not to stand aloof from the Home Rule propaganda which was educating India for Home Rule. He urged them to courageously, but at the same time loyally, lawfully and constitutionally carry on their work. They were not doing anything wrong. All the political organisations had expressed their adherence to the joint scheme of reforms passed by the National Congress and the Moslem League and what they were doing was perfectly loyal and constitutional.

Three hearty cheers for Lord Hardinge having been enthusiastically given the proceedings terminated.

CINEMA-CONCERT AT SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Last Saturday's Cinema-Concert was attended by a large and enthusiastic audience of men from the ships in harbour and friends. The excellent Pathe films, shewn by the full-sized machine were varied and up-to-date. Interspersed vocal items were rendered by Messrs. J. Brown, A. Maguire, R.N., and Courtney, whilst the humorous element was provided in full measure by Mr. Jolley. The hearty applause which greeted each and every item shewed that our men of the mercantile marine appreciate good music intelligently rendered. Appropriate accompaniment to the pictures was provided by Mr. Blake Mortimer at the piano. He also accompanied Mr. Seymour Dove's superb - song "Ships of Men" (Mr. Maguire) in the unavoidable absence of the well-known Organist-Composer of Colaba. The Harbour Chaplain (Rev. J. W. Bilby) ably and affably presided. For next Saturday at 8-30 p.m., another excellent programme is in preparation.

DEATH OF SIR PROTUL CH. CHATTERJI.

CLOSE OF A DISTINGUISHED CAREER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 15.

The death occurred here to-day of Sir Protul Chandra Chatterji as a result of an attack of heat appoplexy.

LAHORE, July 16.

The news of the death of Sir P. C. Chatterji at Calcutta yesterday where he had gone last month, has been received with profound regret here. He was a retired Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court, had been twice the Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University and was President of the Punjab Hindu Sabha and the Sanatan Dharma College Committee and took a leading part in every public movement. The deceased represented the Punjab University at the Provincial Council and also sat as a member on the Imperial Legislative Council several years ago.

REFERENCE IN THE PUNJAB CHIEF COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 16.

At the Chief Court to-day all the judges assembled together when the Hon. Mr. Mahomed Shafi as senior barrister of the Chief Court made a feeling reference to the death of Sir Pratul Chandra Chatterji.

"Sir Pratul Chandra," he said, "was one of the ablest judges that ever adorned the Chief Court bench. His judgments were intellectual treats and showed not only a surprising command of the Englih language but also a masterly grasp of legal principles and customary law." Mr. Shafi then referred to the various activities of the deceased in the Punjab University of which he was twice vice-chancellor and an L.L.D., *Honories causa* and lastly, its elected representative on the Punjab Council. He expressed condolence to the bereaved family.

Mr. Justice Shah Din, acting chief judge, replying on behalf of the Bench, associated himself with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Shafi and said that the legal learning of their deceased friend was as profound as his judicial experience was extensive. His published judgments showed his mastery of legal principles, his sound common sense and scrupulous sense of justice. His remarkable success as a judge showed that the Bar was the best training ground for the Bench. After referring to his other activities, his Lordship desired to convey the condolence of the bench to the bereaved family and ordered the court to be closed for a day as a mark of mourning for the deceased.

Sir Protul Chandra Chatterji, who was born in Calcutta in the year 1848, belonged to an ancient and distinguished Kulin Brahman family. He received his early training in the School of the General Assembly, Scotland, in Calcutta, and took his M.A. degree in 1869. He became a Bachelor of Law in 1870, and, after being enrolled as a Vakil of the Calcutta High Court, removed to Lahore, where he quickly established a large practice. He was appointed Judge of the Punjab Chief Court in 1894. Subsequently he became a Fellow of the Punjab University by election, and was appointed Secretary to the Law Faculty. He was elected Dean of the Law Faculty in 1898. He has been examiner in Law and other subjects to the University on several occasions, and materially helped Sir William Rattigan, the Vice-Chancellor, in framing the rules and regulations of the old University for which service he was given the title of Rai Bahadur. He was made a C.I.E. at the Delhi Coronation Durbar of 1903, and was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University in 1904, which office he held till May, 1009; in the same year the University conferred on him the Honorary Degree of LL.D. He retired from service in October, 1908, and was knighted on January 1st, 1909. He was President of the Lahore Exhibition (1909-10). He was an earnest social reformer, and took a leading part in the Punjab Hindu Sabha. He also took interest in Freemasonry, had passed through all the degrees, and held the rank of Past Deputy District Grand Master.

C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

HOME RULE AND GOVERNMENT RYOTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, July 16.

The last sessions of the first Legislative Council of this Province constituted three years ago, began to-day: 49 questions were asked at to-day's meeting. The Hon. Mr. Joshi and the Hon. Mr. Dikshit asked, if it was a fact that official instructions were issued to the Deshmukh, Patels and other Vatandars that they should not join the Home Rule League, penalty for disobedience being the forfeiture of hereditary tenure. The Hon. Mr. Slocock in reply referred to the Secretary of State's reply in the House of Commons, that it was not necessary for advocacy of constitutional reforms, however extreme, to destroy or attempt to destroy the credit of Government. Hereditary officers were required to serve or support the Government, and it was not in accordance with the due performance of these duties, that they should participate in a propaganda, carried on by methods disapproved by the Government.

In reply to another question, it was stated that owing to the opposition of the Chattisgarh Zemindars, the Government has decided not to proceed with the Zemindari Bill. The provincial budget was then taken up for discussion.

PRESS ACT BEFORE PRIVY COUNCIL.

(Continued from page 5.)

finding three of the articles condemned by the Governor in Council (Nos. 3, 4, and 5) to be innocent; and three of said articles (Nos. 2, 11, and 13) to be contraventions of Section 4 (1) (c) of the Indian Press Act 1910. A majority of the Judges (Abdur Rahim C.J. and Ayling J.) held two of said articles (Nos. 1 and 6) to be in contravention of said Section. Six of the articles (Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, and 14) were condemned by a single Judge in each case (the majority being for innocence). The said articles and the judgments of 18th October 1916, are printed in the Schedule filed with the Petition.

9. On 26th February 1917, the Petitioner presented to the said High Court of Judicature at Madras (Special Bench) a Petition for a Certificate of Leave to Appeal to his Majesty in Council. The Honourable the Advocate-General of the Presidency of Madras informed the High Court at the hearing of the application that the Local Government had instructed him not to oppose the application, if the Court considered that they had jurisdiction to entertain it. This appears from the judgments of Abdur Rahim and Seshagiri Ayer, J.J., referred to below.

10. On 16th March 1917, the said High Court (Ayling J. dissenting) dismissed the application on the ground that they had no power to entertain the same. The Chief Justice held that "the Press Act does not by express words either provide or prohibit an appeal to his Majesty in Council against an Order of the High Court passed under Section 19 of that Act. . . . The Act purports to be a self-contained Act and its Section 21 only empowers the High Court to frame rules regulating the procedure in case of applications made to the High Court itself under Section 17, and not with a view to any proceeding by way of appeal from the Order of the High Court. Having regard to the special and limited character of the power vested in the High Court to pronounce upon the action of the Executive authorities and the apparent solicitude of the legislature to bar all means of redress through the ordinary procedure of Courts, there can be little room for doubt that it did not mean to import into the Act the provisions as to the Appeals contained in the Letters Patent of the Civil Procedure Code. The Order passed by this Court under Section 19 of the Act cannot be said to be 'a final judgment or decree or order of the High Court made in exercise of original jurisdiction' within the meaning of Clause 39 of the Letters Patent" (i.e., of the High Court of Judicature at Madras.).

11. Shesagiri Aiyer J. said:—

"We have no power to grant leave. I may say at the outset that the gravity and importance of the questions discussed in our judgment leave us no room for doubt that this is an eminently fit case for granting leave, if we have the power to do so. . . . The Judicial Committee's powers to admit appeals are unrestricted. . . . It is not so with us. . . . It is not an inherent power that we possess, but one which we are called upon to exercise under limitation."

He then expressed the opinion that the petition could not be entertained for the reasons stated by the Chief Justice.

12. Ayling, J., on his part, considered that the matter fell within the purview of Clause 39 "and in view of the great public importance of the questions involved and of the divergency of views expressed on certain points, it seems eminently a fit one for appeal to the Privy Council."

13. The Petitioner accordingly craves leave to bring the case by Appeal before the Judicial Committee. The questions to be raised by the Petitioner in this case, and in that for revision of the Order of 22nd May 1916, are of great importance to the whole Press of India, challenging as they do:—

(1) the competency of the Legislative Council of India to empower Magistrates to levy and Local Governments to forfeit money deposited in security without obtaining a decree from or conviction by a Court of Law;

(2) the power of the Magistrate to make the Order of 22nd May 1916 and the competency of the Order;

(3) the alleged inability of the High Court of Judicature at Madras sitting as a Special Bench to annul a forfeiture of the deposited security, although the majority of the Court (Abdur Rahim and Seshagiri Ayer, J.J.) were of opinion that the forfeiture was *ultra vires* owing to the irregularities stated above;

(4) the soundness of the judgment which the said High Court of Judicature pronounced on the merits of the case, having regard to these facts:

(a) that this judgment amounted to a reversal of the judgment of the Governor in Council on nine of the fourteen articles condemned by him;

(b) that as regards the remainder, the said High Court erred in the construction of Section 4 of said Indian Press Act, failed to apply the rules of law with regard of sedition to these articles, and erroneously condemned as seditious articles containing only legitimate criticism of acts of various Government officials.

(5) The power of the Legislative Council of India, in creating a statutory forfeiture to prevent persons aggrieved by such forfeiture from asking leave of appeal to the Judicial Committee, by the process of withdrawing the ordinary jurisdiction of the High Courts of Judicature in India and substituting therefor trial by a Speciail Bench under Section 19 foresaid.

The Petitioner desires to submit these questions on appeal. They are questions of general importance in relation to the interpretation and administration of the Press Law of India. On some of the questions raised there is considerable diversity of opinion and practice in the High Courts of Judicature in India.

14. The matters at issue are also of great importance to the Petitioner personally and financially. She has been ordered to deposit and has deposited a fresh sum of Rs. 10,000 under Section 5 of said Indian Press Act—an order which is quite incompetent and falls to be set aside, if the forfeiture complained of was either incompetent or not well founded. Also the sum forfeited (Rs. 2,000) will fall to be restored to her, if successful in her appeal. She is now exposed to the possibility of a new Order of the said Local Government of Madras, under Section 6 of said Indian Press Act, declaring forfeited, not only the deposit of Rs. 10,000, but her printing press and whole machinery thereof, of the value of at least a lakh of Rupees. The subject matter of the appeal is accordingly of considerably greater value than Rs. 10,000.

The Petitioner therefore most humbly prays etc.

THE SECOND PETITION.

The terms of the first five paragraphs of the 2nd petition (in regard to the application for criminal revision) are practically the same as above. It continues as follows:—

6. The Petitioner then presented an Application to the Special Bench constituted in terms of Sections 17 and 19 of the said Indian Press Act, in which she impugned the Order of the Magistrate of 22nd May, 1916, calling upon her to deposit security, as being *ultra vires* and the subsequent forfeiture as being inept in consequence. In the course of the argument the Court suggested to her that it was not within their jurisdiction as a Special Bench to try these questions, which ought to be submitted to the High Court in its Original Jurisdiction.

7. Accordingly, on 6th October, 1916, the Petitioner presented a Petition to the High Court of Judicature at Madras praying the Court for revision of the said Order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, dated 12th May, 1916, purporting to be made under Section 3 (1) of the Indian Press Act. The Application was laid under Sections 106 and 107 of the Government of India Act, 1915, and Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898. The grounds on which she laid said Petition were:

1. That the Indian Press Act was *ultra vires* of the Legislative Council of India, as being contrary to Section 65 of the said Government of India Act, and also as in breach of the fundamental Constitutional Rights and Liberties of the subject, in respect that the subject cannot be deprived of his property except by the Judgment of a Court of Law;

2. That the only time at which, under said Section 3, the said Magistrate was empowered to order the depositing of security was at the time when the Petitioner was making a declaration in terms of Section 4 of the Press and Books Registration Act, 1867, and

3. That the Magistrate, having at that time dispensed with the deposit of security, was *functus officio* under Section 3 (1), at all events until a further declaration came to be made. On these grounds she claimed that the said Order fell to be set aside.

8. The jurisdiction of revision invoked by the Petitioner was that which the said High Court possessed, as being clothed with the whole powers of the Court of King's Bench in England, and in particular with the power to issue writs of *certiorari* and to revise Judgments and Sentences of Inferior Courts and Magistrates. Said jurisdiction rested upon the following Statutes and Letters Patent, *viz.*, 39 and 40, George III., cap. 79; the Letters Patent of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, 1800; the High Court (Charter) Act, 1861; the Charter Act, 1865, the Letters Patent of the said High Court of 1865; and the Government of India Act, 1915.

9. The Court which heard the application for revision (Abdur Rahim, C.J., Ayling, and Seshagiri Aiyer, J.J.) was the same in composition as the Special Bench constituted to hear the Petitioner's application under Section 17 foresaid. The application for revision was heard on 6th and 7th October, 1916, immediately after the petition to have the forfeiture of the Local Government annulled; and treating the two applications as arising out of the same matter, the Court reserved judgment in both. On 14th October, 1916, judgment was delivered at the same sitting on both applications. Having, as a Special Bench, dismissed the petition under Section 17, the Court, in exercise of its ordinary original jurisdiction, then dismissed the application for revision. Two of the judges (Abdur Rahim and Seshagiri Aiyer, J.J.) held that the Order complained of was *ultra vires*, both because the Press Act was unconstitutional and because the Order was made by the Magistrate without the jurisdiction which the Statute actually conferred on him. The Court was unanimous in holding that it possessed jurisdiction to issue writs of *certiorari* or their equivalent, and to revise and quash decrees and sentences of Inferior Magistrates, whenever the matter complained of was a judicial, and not an administrative proceeding; but held that the Order, of which the Petitioner complained, was purely ministerial and therefore not subject to revision by them. They therefore dismissed the application.

10. The Petitioner, on 26th February, 1917, petitioned the said High Court of Judicature for leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council against the judgment of the Special Bench before mentioned. The Petitioner proposed to ask leave of appeal in the application for revision; but was advised that that application should stand over until it was seen whether the Court considered itself empowered to grant leave in the petition under Section 17, it being apparent that, if they refused the petition for leave to appeal against the judgment under Section 17 as outwith their power, they must *a fortiori* refuse leave of appeal against the judgment in the petition for revision.

11. The Court on 16th March, 1917, by a majority (Ayling, J., dissenting) dismissed the petition for leave to appeal on the ground that the Indian Press Act, 1910, did not expressly or by implication import into it the provisions regarding appeals contained in the Letters Patent of the Court and in the Civil Procedure Code; and that, as their powers to grant leave were limited and did not extend to the matter of the application, they were bound to dismiss the same. The Court at the same time expressed the opinion that it was eminently a case for granting leave, had they had power to do so; and that the Petitioner was at no disadvantage, because she could still apply in the Privy Council, which had unrestricted power to admit appeals. As the decision ruled the matter of asking leave to appeal in the petition for revision, the Petitioner did not pursue the matter further before the High Court of Judicature at Madras.

12. The Honourable the Advocate-General of the Presidency of Madras informed the High Court at the hearing of the application for leave to appeal that the Local Government had instructed him not to oppose the application, if the Court considered that they had jurisdiction to entertain it. This appears from the judgments of Abdur Rahim and Seshagiri Aiyer, J.J., of 16th March, 1917, prints of which are appended in a Schedule hereto.

13. The Petitioner now applies for leave to appeal the judgment in the petition for revision, along with the judgment of the Special Bench under Section 17 foresaid. She submits that the Court erred in arriving at the judgment of 18th October, 1916. Any Order pronounced within the terms of Section 3 (1) required:

(a) that the Magistrate should hear the person making the declaration;

(b) should adjudge either that he deposit security, or should dispense with it; and

(c) unless he dispensed with the deposit, should determine after enquiry and upon the facts of the case what amount of money should be deposited.

The ordinary functions of Magistrates in India are judicial, and they constitute a Court within the meaning of Section 6 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898.

14. The Court further erred in holding that, although the Indian Press Act 1910, and in particular Sections 3, 5, and 22 thereof, were unconstitutional in the opinion of the majority of them, they had no power to give relief to the Petitioner from acts of Magistrates committed thereunder.

15. The matters raised are of very great public importance, involving the following questions:

(a) the validity of the Indian Press Act as a constitutional measure;

(b) the validity of the Order of the Chief Magistrate of 12th May, 1916;

(c) and the jurisdiction pronounced under said Court to revise Orders pronounced under said Act on the ground of want of jurisdiction or otherwise.

The case is of the value of over Rs. 10,000, involving as it does forfeiture of Rs. 2,000, and validity (1) of said Order to deposit Rs. 10,000 (2) of the [illegible] the Petitioner in consequence of said [illegible] forfeiture.

The Petitioner therefore most humbly prays etc.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION

	On 16-7-17 Rs.	Up to Date Rs.
War Loan		2,41,400
War Bonds ..	300	8,47,575
Cash Certificates..	4921-4	15,57,124
	5221-4	26,46,099

Vitafer

The All-British Tonic Food

Most valuable for Nerve Troubles of every kind, from Temporary Debility to long standing Neurasthenia.

3

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence their enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 2/4. MARTIN, Chemist, SOUTHAMPTON, ENGLAND.

FREE OFFER.

Perfect health, lasting wealth and the happiest life are achieved by reading and acting up to the advice of the ancient sages. These advices are embodied in our

Vaidya Vidya,

An invaluable Ayurvedic treatise sent

Gratis and Post Free.

Raj Vaidya Narayanji Keshavji,

MADAN MANJARI PHARMACY,

JAMNAGAR—KATHIAWAR.

HELLER'S GOLDEN SHINE

TRADE-MARK

Golden Shine works on all Metals, Brass, Copper, Aluminium, Iron, &c., also on plate glass.

It cleans as well as polishes.

OF ALL DEALERS.

Sole Agents:

KOTHARI, SUTARIA & Co.,

Hummum Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

METAL POLISH

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, Saturday, July 7th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,348,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	139,000
East Indian " "	122,000
American " "	1,581,000
Other " "	60,000
Total Sales	10,000
East Indian Sales	930
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian "	..
" " Stock	36,000
" " Forwarded	2,200
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	2,000
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	30,000
East Indian Afloat	6 000
Total Afloat	74,000

London, Saturday, July 14th.

	Bales.
Total in Sight	12,378,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	132,000
East Indian " "	120,000
American " "	1,752,000
Other " "	55,000
Total Sales	9,000
East Indian Sales	300
Total Speculation	..
" Export	..
East Indian "	..
East Indian Stock	34,000
" " Forwarded	1,900
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	..
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	50,000
East Indian Afloat	15,000
Total Afloat	102,000

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 12th.

Silver Commercial Bars	80 1/4

New York, July 14th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	1 003
" to Continent	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9 1/4
Demand Bills	4 75 65
Silver Commercial Bars	79 3/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 14th.

Bar Silver Spot	40 1/4

Closing Tone of Silver:—Declined owing to absence of buyers and slightly larger offerings. Uncertain.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 13/16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 3/8
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	3 7/8
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55½
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	48½
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67½
Government Securities 3%	67½
&c. On London at Paris France bid not official	27.36

WAR LOANS.

London, July 14th.

3½% 1925—1928	£87½
4½% 1925—1945	£94½
5% New	£96 9/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 14th.

WHEAT.

Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat	83
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs C.I.F Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	86/9
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Red Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

RAPESEED

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold per ton June-July Value	600
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton June-July Value	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton Afloat	550

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship per ton July-Aug. Paid	592
Linseed Calcutta June-July Value	600

London, July 13th.

Linseed Calcutta June-July Buyers	595

London, July 14th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£130½
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos 10/18 C & F Calcutta, Sept.-Oct. Sellers	17 6
Raw Java, C & F Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	17 9
do. do. Karachi Sept.-Oct. Sellers	17/10
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta Sept.-Oct. Sellers	20/7½
do. do, Bombay Sept.-Oct. Sellers	20/10½
do. do Karachi Sept.-Oct. Sellers	20/11½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure July-Aug. Sellers	3/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Buyers	2/6

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, July 16.

Owing to better advices from New York the nominal quotations this morning were Rs. 569/70 for Fine Broach July, and Rs. 578 for New Crop Good Broach April, these being the closing rates of yesterday (Sunday). Trading was done early in the day at Rs. 570 for Fine Broach July. The Marwadi bazaar opened late at about 3-30 p.m., and contrary to general expectation the tone was very weak, Fine Broach July being Rs. 552/3 and Good Broach April Rs. 554. The drop was due to good rain locally since this morning, and reports of rain up country. Later on slight fluctuations occurred and at the close the market was irregular. Business has been small as operators are nervous owing to the wide?

Ready cotton was irregular. The demand has been moderate.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July		559/60
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July		475
Fine M. G. Bengal	July		402
Good M. G. Westerns	July-Augt		470
Good H. G. Westerns	July Augt		460
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	July-Augt		517
Good M. G. Coompta	July Augt		515
Good M. G. Miraj	July-Augt		513

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April 1918	533/54
Fully Good Bengal	January 1918	402

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P. M.

NEW CROP.

Fine Broach July	Rs. 565
Fine Bengal July	492
Good Broach April	552½
Fully Good Bengal Jan.	493

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 16th JULY 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G	Gd.	F.G.F.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	416	406	396			Ready.
M. G. Sciudes Punjab	416	406	396			"
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		490	470			"
M. G. Broach		566	556	505		"
M. G. Mathia		423	416			"
M. G. Akoni-Miraj "Good Staple"				521		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				521		"
M.G. Westerns				480	456	"
H.G. Westerns				470	455	"
M.G. Coompta				521	500	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam			53	518		"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 16th July, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (H G)	..	407	397	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	410	390	380	..	Ready
Sciade-Punjab (M G)	410	390	380	..	Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	410	..	..	1/25.h Jan. 18
Gomra M.G. (Fair-Staple)	..	..	..	..	..
Akola Khamgaum Karanja(M G)	..	490	465	..	Ready
Comrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	515	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Dhamangaum Pooiganm(M G	..	480	455	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	485	467	..	Ready
Nagpore Kampil (M G)	..	493	470	..	Ready
Wardha H'ghat (M G)	..	498	483	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	500	485	..	Ready
	..	535	515	515	Ready & July 17
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	..	..	536	1/25th Apl 18
Mathia (M.G.)	..	515	500	..	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	415	400	..	Ready
	..	440	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Sawgd Dharwar	..	..	527	512	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	525	507	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	520	..	August Sept.
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	485	465	Ready
	..	..	475	455	Ready
	..	..	523	505	Ready
	..	..	515	..	August/Sept.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc, for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. of 14th July:—

Cotton	5,498 bales.
Wheat	29,012 cwts.
Linseed	4,252 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	1,596 "
Gingellyseed	1,981 "
Poppyseed	26 "
Groundnuts	1,595 "
Castorseed	7,433 "
Rice	6,557 "
Myrabollams	Nil "
Cottonseed	1,225 "
Mowrasseed	Nil "
Gram	968 "
Jowar	2 "
Maize	Nil "
Barley	434 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, July 16th—4 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms: Rs. a. p.	Bell. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 12 0
" White Cawnpore 70-30	44 8 0	6 7 0
Wheat Karachi Bengla	43 0 0	6 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 2 0	6 14 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 2 0	6 14 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 4 0	7 10 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 10 0	9 0 0
" Brown Thin	8 10 0	9 0 0
Toolseed White 85.15	44 0 0	8 0 0
" Gular 75.25	43 0 0	8 2 0
" Gular 50.50	42 0 0	8 0 0
" Black	38 0 0	8 4 0
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	30 0 0	8 4 0
Mowrasseed	4 0 0	4 0 0
Jawree	30 0 0	4 10 0
Arandis	42 0 0	8 0 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat Aug.-Sept.	6 13 0	
Linseed, "	8 8 0	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 13th July:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	6	6.418
B. B. & C. I. Railway	Nil	Nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
	Nil.	

BULLION.

The silver market opened steady but declined following the rise in London and profit taking, with limited business being placed in the market.

Eng. Bar Gold 25-15.
Shield Sovereign 17.
Dragon 15-11-6.
Silver Ready Ex. duty 95-14.
Silver 1st Sett. Ex. duty 96.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel Transfer 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France Fr. 185½.
3 Months' Sight Francs Fr. 192.
D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 181.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 284¾
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150½.
60 Days' Sight Japan Rs. 147½.
D. D. on New York Rs. 309½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
Cum-warrant 95.
Warrant 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 86.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. small pieces 66.
3 per cent. small pieces 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable.
3 Months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated 75.
Municipal Long dated 74.
Municipal Short dated 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 Years Jon.-July 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 90.
Sanitary 93.
The following are the Bank Rates:—
Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras 8 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm but soon declined owing to speculative sales and profit taking.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,800 to 1,770 Madhavjees from 2,220 to 2,180, Fazulbhoys from 807/8, to 785, Indore Malwas from 375 to 370, Indian Bleechings, 312/8 to 296/4, and closed at 303/12, Pearls from 550 to 545, Simplex from 712/8, to 705, and Shapurji from 127/8 to 122/8.

Bombay United declined to 735, Century to 345, Crescents to 227/8 and Swadeshis to 1,780.

Currimbhoys improved to 255, Davids to 550, Finlay to 312/8, New Greats to 200 and Swan to 320.

Tata Iron ordinary shares improved to 255, and deferred were quoted at 1,080, Katni ordinary at 255, and Deferreds at 940.

Shivrajpurs were placed at prices varying from 56 to 54 Alcock Ashdown between 1,030 to 1,010 Bombay Steam were quoted at 290, Bombay Tramway at 347/8.

The market closed easy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, as on 14th July, 1917:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	92,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office Rs. 4,14,45,283	
Public Deposits at Branches Rs. 1,05,25,562	
	5,19,70,845
Other Deposits	17,05,04,494
Post Bills	9,914
Sundries	20,81,242
Total Rs.	24,37,66,495

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Government Securities	2,63,03,214
Other authorised Securities	27,81,698
Credits, on Government and other authorised securities	2,62,63,194
Loans, on Government and other authorised securities	6,62,82,915
Bills Discounted and Purchased	1,17,26,563
Dead Stock	9,69,061
Stamps	6,924
Bullion	3,185
Balances with other Banks	6,52,394
Sundries	8,28,401
Cash	10,79,48,746
Total Rs.	24,37,66,495

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Lord Carmichael has joined the Board of Directors of the above Bank.

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INDIAN CHALK PENCIL Co.

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SUPERIOR WHITE CHALK CRAYONS

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BRILLIANT COLOURED CRAYONS.

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and

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In use by the Stationery Departments of Government of India and Native States.

Prices on application.

WANTED.—Able SOLE-AGENTS to push our Sales in Bombay Presidency.

MANAGER.

Sole Agents, Madras:

A. S. B. MURTI & SONS,

Cocanada.

Result of the War

Will never be more interesting than what a prospectus of the India Provident Company Ltd., the Safest and Cheapest House for Life and Marriage Assurances, will be to you. Because it will tell you how you can get your life insured on a monthly premium of Re. 1 only to get up to Rs. 500. Possesses Govt. Securities. Claims paid over Rs. 1 00,000.

WANTED agents also on most liberal terms. Earnest workers earning Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 a month working at leisure hours only.

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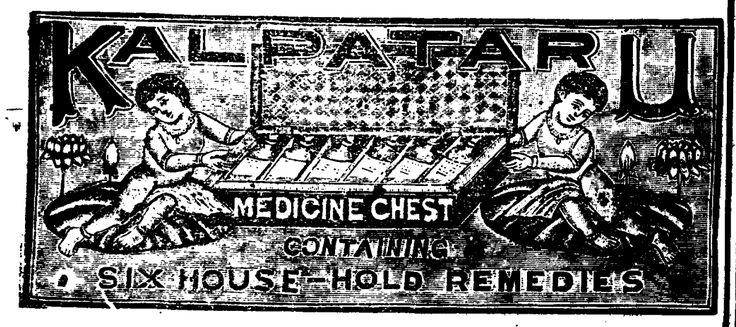

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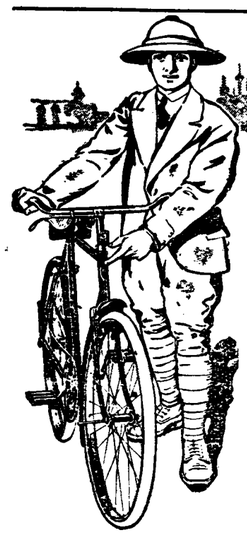

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B.S.A. Bicycle Catalogue

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LOSS OF VITALITY.

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whatever the cause, is immediately relieved and the more serious after-effects are avoided by the immediate use of IXIDAMA which is the finest known TONIC for increasing the supply of nerve power.

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after 50 years is still unsurpassed as a Non-Alcoholic Drink. The BRITISH GOVERNMENT, recognising its valuable properties, order large quantities for the troops at the front, and for use in the Royal Navy.

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The best Summer Soaps:—
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have already been the means of saving many a life.
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Unbreakable safety glass goggles
which prevent accident to your eyes. There is no sphere in which the benefits derived from the uses of "Triplex" safety goggles have been more apparent or more appreciated than in the present War, in fact it has been the means of saving many valuable lives in the danger zone and preventing serious accident to the sight.
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A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.
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ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co
No. 155, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid,
MARKET BOMBAY.

THE WEATHER

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 16.

The monsoon extended northward into the Indo-Gangetic plain but is still feeble there. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Konkan, Madras Deccan; local in Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central India east in Central Provinces, Hyderabad and Malabar. A few falls also occurred in the United Provinces.

The chief amounts are:—Kyaukpyu and Akyab four inches, Victoria Point and Moulmein three, Toungoo and Mandalay one and half, Chittagong, Daltonganj two, Dera Dun one, Mussooree three, Jubbulpore one and a half, Chanda four, Pachmarhi and Karwar two, Ratnagiri and Marmagoa one and a half, Nizamabad four, Gulbarga one, Masulipatam one and a half.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Gujarat and North Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 16th July 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to July 16th. 1916	1915
	in. Ct.	in. Ct.	in. Ct.	in. Ct
Colaba [Observatory]	0.29	17.18	36.51	43.18
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	0.50	20.36	39.25	40.94
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.44	20.28	38.78	41.41
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.54	19.49	41.31	47.63
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 15th July 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.610	Inch.
Temperature of Air	83 9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79.1	"
Dew Point	77.5	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.811	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouy=10)	10.0	"
Diurnal am temperature of Air	87 2	"
Wind run do. do.	81 4	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.	
Movement of Wind do. do.	223	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches.
Total fall during month	1.66	"
Do. do. year	19.45	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 16th July	0.49	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in	July	h. m.	ft. in
Mon.	16	m 10 13	27 2	16	m 2 51	17 0
		9 37a	24 9		4 20a	20 6
Tues	17	m 10 57	27 7	17	m 3 33	16 11
		10 30a	25 0		5 6a	19 10
Wed	18	m 11 36	27 11	18	m 4 20	16 9
		11 13a	25 5		5 33a	19 4
Thur	19	m 0 7a	28 1	19	m 4 59	16 8
		11 50a	25 9		6 6	18 11
Fri.	20	0 35a	28 2	20	m 5 35	16 8
					6 34a	18 6
Sat	21	m 0 24	25 11	21	m 6 8	16 9
		1 0	23 1		7 2a	18 3
Sun	22	m 0 18	26	22	m 6 39	17 1
		1 25	24		7 30	18 1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

July	Sunrise	Sunset
" 16 (Monday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 17 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 10m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 18 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 19 (Thursday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 20 (Friday)	" 6h. 11m.	" 7h. 18m.
" 21 (Saturday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 22 (Sunday)	" 6h. 12m.	" 7h. 17m.

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1917 July 19d. 8h. 30.1m. a.m.: First quarter: 27d. 0h. 10.4m. p.m.; Full Moon August: 3d. 10h. 40.9m. a.m.; Last quarter: 10d. 1h. 26.4m. a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Monday, the 16th July 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded in the east Punjab and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is generally in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect and temperature in excess in the extreme western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar, and Central India West.—Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in Berar and local elsewhere; Jubbulpore has had 1.28 in., Hoshangabad 0.22 in., Akola 0.38 in., Amraoti 0.69 in., and Chanda 3.82 in. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.29 in., Ratnagiri 1.27 in., Mormugao 1.35 in. and Karwar 2.03 in. Skies are heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local in the south Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0.79 in. and Nizamabad 4.20 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has strengthened. Rainfall has been nearly general in north Malabar, the Konkan, the Madras Deccan and Berar and local over the rest of the Central Provinces and in Hyderabad and the south Bombay Deccan and on the north Madras coast.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces, local rain in the Deccan and some showers in Central India, West, the United Provinces and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 16th of July 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade: Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade: Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity: 8 A. M.	Rainfall: Past 24 hours	Rainfall: Total, 1st June to date.	Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th July)	102.2	87.1	82	..	0	0
Muscat	99.6	84.0	55	..	0	—0.06
Do. (July)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muscat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (15th July)	93.1	85.6	55	..	0	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rawalpindi	93	71	63	..	17.49	+11.89
Lahore	105.	80	52	..	3.92	—0.73
Sialkot	104.	81	61	..	3.41	..
Amritsar	101	81	71	0.02	8.50	+0.51
Jullundur	102.	83.	74	..	6.02	—1.95
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Agra	99.	65	64	..	4.79	—2.04
Mainpuri	97.	68.	78	..	5.92	—1.05
Jhansi	99.	63	67	..	4.67	—0.52
Cawnpore	92	64	82	..	7.24	+0.53
Allahabad	92.	70.	85	..	9.07	—1.21
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	114.	84	67	..	0.52	—0.13
Karachi	87.	80	85	..	0.04	—2.97
Ajmer	88	69.	74	..	11.32	+9.18
Jaipore	96	68.	64	..	9.15	+2.75
Kotah	96	69.	68	..	12.16	+3.62
Mount Abu	75	65	86	..	21.40	+5.49
GUJARAT, MARHWARA AND CENTRAL INDIA						
Deesa	91	67	73	..	7.47	+2.47
Dwarka	88	81	83	..	4.44	—2.22
Veraval	85	74.	85	..	17.20	+10.74
Mahuva	93	75	79	..	11.08	+9.06
Mount Sugar Pass	96.	67	72	..	1.41	+2.99
Surat	89	76.	76	..	20.11	+2.80
Ahmedabad	94	69.	47	..	14.47	+4.05
Deesa	94.	76.	73	..	11.13	+4.76
Broach	90	75.	77	..	18.54	+10.51
Baroda	88	74	87	0.04	9.84	—0.87
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Khandesh	87.	74	87	1.28	14.42	—2.23
Nagpur	89.	74.	80	0.66	12.75	—1.45
Hoshangabad	87.	71.	94	0.22	18.22	+4.91
Chanda	84	66	87	..	11.08	+1.42
Akola	85.	73	94	0.38	8.40	—1.88
Amraoti	84	72.	93	0.69	7.79	—4.01
Betul	86	70	84	0.03	13.2	—2.34
Chanda	88	72.	93	3.82	19.70	+3.93
Saugor	87	76.	83	..	26.33	+11.00
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.	76.	93	0.29	17.18	—6.80
Ratnagiri	88.	74.	86	1.27	36.51	—11.60
Marmugao	84.	76.	94	1.35	43.03	—12.16
Karwar	81.	74.	83	2.03	66.27	—4.70
DECCAN DEGUAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89	67	70	..	1.04	—6.04
Ahmednagar	88.	71.	74	..	3.29	—5.05
Poona	84	71.	85	0.08	4.61	—5.33
Sholapur	87.	71.	85	0.79	4.99	—4.05
Bijapur	84.	70	83	0.04	6.12	—1.96
Belgaum	75	68	90	0.04	12.10	—3.33
Aurangabad	81.	70	91	1.4	9.5	+1.37
Nizamabad (Indur)	82	71.	94	4.20	12.94	+3.25
Hyderabad	83.	71	80	0.09	4.32	—4.83
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	79	73.	89	0.96	96.07	+3.71
Calicut	79.	75.	96	0.40	59.67	—11.05
Cochin	83	76.	79	..	33.82	—7.29
Colombo	86	79.	89	..	0.61	—5.20
MADRAS (EXCEPT MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	87.	77	77	1.25	10.79	+2.91
Bellary	90	71.	74	0.31	3.01	+0.78
Cuddapah	93.	76.	70	0.37	4.34	—0.87
Madras	95.	79.	71	..	6.08	+4.73
Bangalore	86	67.	86	0.04	3.69	—1.51
Coimbatore	89	72.	70	..	0.74	—1.52
Trichinopoly	93.	80	61	..	2.49	—0.46
Negapatam	88	80	82	..	1.6	—0.62

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 60 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 16th July, 1917, was 29.794 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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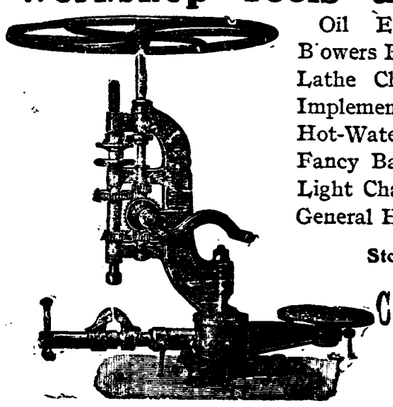
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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for the Indian Newspaper Company, Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.